CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-ou-
Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 224-nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 224-nett, all complete.
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VOL. X. NO. 177— BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

ombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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SHIPPING

THE
SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATIO CO.. LD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S. S. Jalatarang	4300	3rd Aug. 1922
S. S. Jalavihar	8780	4th Aug. 1922
S. S. Jalapalaka	7870	10th Aug. 1922

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, HORNBY ROAD.
Opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES IN CORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
29th July ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
4th August ..	NARKUNDA* ..	16,118
12th ,, ..	NEVASA ..	9,071
19th ,, ..	KASHGARX ..	8,840
26th ,, ..	CHINA ..	7,952
2nd Sept. ..	MOREA ..	10,911
9th ,, ..	PLASSY ..	7,393
16th ,, ..	MALWA ..	10,941
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
30th ,, ..	NALDERA ..	15,825
7th Oct. ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIAX ..	11,089
21st ,, ..	DELTA ..	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA ..	7,952

*NARKUNDA, MOREA, NALDERA } Through steamers from China Australia.

X KASHGAR, X MACEDONIA } Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN —A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
22nd Aug ..	MANTOLA ..	8,963
1st Sept. ..	MULBERA ..	8,900
12th ,, ..	MERKARA ..	8,235
27th Oct. ..	MADURA ..	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About 29th July ..	NALDERA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Novara.
12th Aug. ..	KALYAN ..	
19th ,, ..	SONDAN ..	
25th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..	
2nd Sept. ..	MANTUA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Dongola.
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nankin.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
28th July ..	NALDERA ..	15,825
2nd Sept. ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
28th July ..	VASANA ..	Bunreh via Karachi.
31rd July ..	VITA ..	Karachi direct.
3rd Augt,	BARJORA ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf
9th Aug ..	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS' MARINE, LIMITED,
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

WONDER OF THE WORLD

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.
I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph whicl will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.
MANY HAVE USED IT.
Try once sample box, Re. -9-0, Big bottle, Rs. 3-5-0.
Write:—
HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHAH HAMDANI
NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING,
Memonwada Road, P. No. 9.
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K LINE
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
akodate Mar	U. Aoki	6,285	19 July	28 July
Ceylon Maru ..	S. Matsukura	4,905	19 July	2 Aug.
† Yojin Maru ..	....	6,735	29 July	9 Aug.
Awa Maru.. ..	Y. Nirei....	6,037	30 July	14 Aug
Tamba Maru ..	N Wada....	5,845	11 Aug	25 Aug
† Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata....	5,191	16 Aug.	26 Aug
Akita Maruru ..	Y. Kotoril.	3,817	28 Aug.	5 Sep
Wakasa Maru ..	M. Goto	6,083	11 Sep.	25 Sep
KamakuraMa ..	J. Fujisawa	5,843	27 Sep.	9 Oct

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
H. UYEMURA,
Acting Manager.
Telephone No. 279. 4362
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LT.

TOTAL FUNDS ... Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

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INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.

ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.

AGENTS, WANTED

For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

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(Established 1906).

FIRE.

Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.

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Liberal and quick payment of claims.

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Complete protection in Emergency.
Please apply to:—
B. AGASKAR & CO.,
Chief Agents.
19, Dadoo Building,
Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 6188.
Telegraphic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT

For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 6/7 Clive St, CALCUTTA.
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
CAPITAL PAID-UP F. 80,000,000 £6,666,666
RESERVE FUND ... F. 59,139,249 £4,928,270
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES,

Bandjermasin,	Palembang
Bandoeng,	Pekalongan,
Cheribon,	Pontianak
Djember,	Semarang
Djocja,	Soerabaija
Kota Radja,	Solo
Kota Radja,	Tebing Tinggi
Langsa	(Delhi)
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	Welteverden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agents.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD.

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation-Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent., on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 47,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager.
Bombay Branch.
43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LD., LAHORE

ESTABLISHED 1896.

The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.
1. Policies kept up automatically. No fear of 1 and forfeiture lapse.
2. Conditions Liberal.
3. Management easily accessible and sympathetic.
4. Financial position of the Company declared sound and strong as a result of Actuarial valuations. Decent Bonuses declared to Profit-participating Policy holders.
5. Female Lives also insured under certain tables.
6. Insurance Policies under all upto date schemes issued. Energetic and respectable agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronize "Bharat."

For particulars please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LD.

19, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BABULNATH ROAD, GAMDEVI ESTATE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for Mr. Ramnarayan Harnandrai, the transferee of the mortgage herein and on account and at the risk of Mr. Moongalal Naharmal Gondka, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage dated 14th January, 1922, the undermentioned on the 11th day of August, 1922, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises:—
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land (99 years commencing from the 17th day of January, 1917), containing by area 1,201 square yards or thereabouts, situate on a plot No. 93 on the Gamdevi Estate of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement Trust of Bombay, bounded on the North-East by plot No. 92 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Govindji Jivandas and Gordhandas Jivanji, on the South-East by plot No. 91 of the said estate leased to Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, on the South-West by plot No. 24 of the said estate leased to Chhotalal Maganlal Kothari and on the North-West by Babulnath Road and forming portion of land bearing Survey No. 7306 together with the dwelling house thereon consisting of ground floor and upper floors and two motor sheds and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward No. 2649 (3), Street No. 818.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Official Liquidator of the Eastern Commercial Corporation, Ltd., in Liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 3rd August, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, House No. 38, next to Gamadia's Agiari, the following:—
1 case containing 54 overcoats.
4 electric motors, 35 H.P., 400 volts.
7 cases containing electric table fans.
4 cases velvet pulps
9 casks colours.
1 case side-lamps of motor lorries.
1 cask of salt (English).
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATED AT PANCHAYETWADI, BHULESHWAR, THE SITE OF THE INTENDED SHRI BHULESHWAR CLOTH MARKET.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of August, 1922, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Second Mortgagee with the consent of the First Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Messrs. Pritamdas Tricumdas and Purshotamdas Tricumdas, the undermentioned properties under the Power of Sale reserved to the Second Mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 29th day of September, 1920.
FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax Tenure, containing by admeasurement about 1,331 square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 117, New No. 916, Old Survey Nos. 54, 55, New Survey No. 539, together with the messuage, tenement or chawl standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 5233 and Street No. 9, and all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern side of Panchayetwadi Lane, Bhuleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Tribhovandas Jadavji and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the West by the said Panchayetwadi Lane, on or towards the North partly by the property of Rajaram Girdhar and partly by the property of Tribhovandas Jadavjee and on or towards the South by the property of Karsandas Natha and were formerly in the occupation of the Mortgagors and their tenants and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Second Mortgagee.
AND SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax Tenure but now redeemed containing by admeasurement about 265 8/9 square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 278, New No. 922, Old Survey No. 54 and New Survey Nos. 535 and 536 together with the messuage, tenement or chawl standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 5248 and Street No. 2, all which premises are situate at Bhuleshwar, in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the wall of the gully belonging to the premises firstly hereinbefore described, on or towards the North by the property of Tribhovandas Jadavjee and on or towards the South by the property of Javerilal Vandravandas and were formerly in the occupation of the Mortgagors and their tenants and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Second Mortgagee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam, Attorneys for the Second Mortgagee, at their Office, No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 28th July, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of wheat, bags of g. nut seeds, bags of Hirda, bags of jamori, bags of doll, bags of rice, bags of sweeping grain, bags of tealseeds, bags of linseeds, empty wooden casks, bags of dry cocoanuts, bales of C. P. goods, cases of locks, cases of powder, cases of bangles, loose iron chain pieces, bale of twist, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of iron bars, cases of news papers, bundles of old cloth, cask of alum, case of provision, bundle of iron sheets, bundle of iron scraps, bundle of papers, bundles of G. I. pipes, case of toys, case of empty bottles, kegs of phenyl, case of machinery, bundles of jagree, bags of sugar, bundles of cotton, loose wooden pieces, etc., etc.
Full cash will be required for all lots worth upto Rs. 100 and for lots above that a deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the Auctioneers demand full amount shall have to be paid and the balance to be paid and goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th July, 1922.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW HOUSEHOLD AND FANCY FURNITURE AT NAGDEVI STREET, NEAR POST OFFICE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Adam Sajan & Co., who are closing business, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 30th July, 1922, and on following days, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Nagdevi Street near the Post Office, All kinds of new household furniture and office furniture, comprising of dining tables, chairs, mirror back sideboards, dinner waggons, dumb waiters, teapoys, marble top tables, fancy tile top teapoys, drawing room cabinets, drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, office writing tables, arm chairs, low and easy chairs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing tables, writing desks, clothes and gown presses, mirror and tiled door almirahs, towel horses, gown stands, book-stands, hatstands, iron and wooden beds, roll top writing tables, large stock of teak and blackwood, electric switches and other electric goods, etc., etc.
The property is open to view.
Priperty of another gentleman:—
B. S. A. motor car, 4 cylinder, 20 H. Power in working order.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th July, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
122, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, FILES, INSOLVENT'S PIECE GOODS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 31st day of July, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, side board, cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.
By the order of G. G. Nadkarni, Esq., the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Santdas Wadhumall, traded as S. K. Wadhumall.
A bag lot of silk linen, silk sarees, silk stockings, etc., etc.
By the order of the office concerned:—
4 cases of files paper (about 800 doz. files).
2 cases of Lard in 1lb. tins, about 46 lbs. in each case.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52. Medows Street. Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 CASES ENGLISH SEWING THREAD.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at their Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Defaulting Indentors. Mr. Lalbhai Atmaram Bastawala of Surat:—
6 cases English Sewing Thread 2/20s. each of 30 bundles, each bundle 10 lbs. total 300 lbs.

EX. S. S. "SULTANIA."

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES POCKET CINEMAS.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 28th instant at 4 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Defaulting Indentors Messrs. Kaderbhoy Eusufally Lavangia and sons.
Nos. 89/91: 3 cases Pocket Cinemas, 504 dozens, with 30 Pictures, E. W. Kins Brand marks V. P. 135 and Co., arrived per s.s. Falkenfells.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th July, 1922.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Those desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no outstation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers would forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED A B. E. on Rupees 150 pm..; Managing member C. E. College, Ludiana, "Punjab."
A R4431

WANTED—At Talegaon, GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE, knowing Correspondence, one having teaching experience preferred. Apply BHIKHUBHAI VIRCHAND ZAVERI, Talegaon Station, District Poona.
A R4432

SALARY Rs. 100—250 in 90 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 40 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

WANTED—A qualified and experienced LADY DOCTOR and a passed final LADY COMPOUNDER for The Gulab Devi Charitable Dispensary. Pay according to qualification. Apply to the MANAGER, RAMNIWAS CHARITABLE HOSPITAL, Muzaffar, Nagar U. P.
A R4393

WANTED—TELEPHONE INSPECTOR. Duties comprise inspection and maintenance of equipment and overhead line. Good prospects for the right man. Apply with full details of training, previous experience and salary expected to Box No. 8398, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A P

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMEN to work as Secretaries and Inspectors for the branches to be organised shortly in the important centres of "Bombay Presidency". Monthly salaries Rs. 70 to 100 and Rs. 40 to 60 plus decent commission will be allowed. None need apply who can not invest Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively in shares. Apply to Box No. 8133 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 13618

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.—Wanted a fully qualified and competent ELECTRICAL ENGINEER. European or Indian, to take charge of Electrical Installations (Motors and Lighting) in a group of mills in Bombay. Must have experience in large plant work and be able to effect repairs. State age, experience and salary required. Applications to be marked "ELECTRICAL ENGINEER". Apply Box No. 8400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C13844

WANTED an experienced SETTLEMENT OFFICER for Udaipur State. Pay according to the qualifications. Application with copies of testimonials to be submitted to the following address. None, who has not held independent charge of settlement of some big district or a big Native State, need apply. THE MAHAKMA KHAS, Udaipur, (Rajputana).
A R4407

SITUATIONS WANTED

DISTINGUISHED, experienced GRADUATE TEACHER wants TUITIONS in Matric, Previous English, Mathematics. Apply Box No. 8397, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4433

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET new up-to-date BUILDINGS with Electric Lift at Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for Banks, Shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALY SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
C R7360

TO LET at Malabar Villas, Ridge Road, opp. Temple, loveliest, coolest and healthiest spot in Bombay beautiful FLATS of a newly built house. Sea view East, West and South. Rents Rs. 340, upwards, all modern conveniences.
C R4404

CHOWPATTY SEAFACE—Very close by Vianelli's Restaurant, two rooms with closed big verandah. Suitable for office (furnished) or residence, with or without board. Immediate possession. Apply to VIANELLI & CO.
C R 4408

BOARD & APARTMENTS.

LANDOUR—Accommodation with board, available at Wolfsburn Landour. Apply to "PRESIDENT", Wolfsburn, Landour, Mussoorie.
E R4437

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

SONAPUR STREET, 150 yds. of LAND TO BE LET on lease or FOR SALE Please enquire. Address: SULAMAN HAJI HOOSAIN Nalbazar. Wazir Building, Ground Floor.
G R4345

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

FOR SALE.—Just in hand GERMAN POSCH MAGNETO, 6 under at Rs. 175 each. Apply:—INDO-SWISS TRADING CO., 40-1, Strand Road, Calcutta.
K R4425

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16" (inch) Vertical two Mills and 15 B.H.P., A.C., Electric motor complete. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat supply. Brand new. Price lot Rs. 2,250. Few more remaining unsold. Please write immediately to avoid disappointment. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS Can get their requirements of Steel Castings manufactured by us, and avoid expense and delay in importing. Enquiries invited. KIRTYANAND STEEL WORKS LD. BALLYGUNJ, CALCUTTA.
K R4414

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

MOTOR LORRIES FOR QUICK SALE.

Three 4 ton "DENIUS."
Ten 3½ ton "FIAT."
One 1½ ton "FIAT."
One 1 ton "FIAT."

Almost new in perfect running order, very special reduction for more than one must close liquidator's accounts. Apply at once to THE KARACHI MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., (In Voluntary Liquidation), Lawrence Road, Karachi.
JA C13682

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.

SENT to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. P. 9lb. basket for Rs. 5-12. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
GA C13652

QUETTA LOVELY PEACHES 6 lbs. or 2 lbs. each of Dry Figs. Cake Sultanas, Almonds and Apricots, Rs. 13. 6 lbs. Delicious Greengages or Egg Plums, Rs. 9. Delivery Free. Quality Special. Packing Scientific. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta, Tele. "GRAPES."
GA C13505

MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes, very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 per 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Proprietors, Mangoes Gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga.
13433

CHOICEST ENGLISH PEACHES, delicious and beautiful, daintiest dish for any table, 6 lbs. net for Rs. 10; Very delicious Greengage Plums or Nectarines, 6 lbs. for Rs. 9. All fruit carefully picked and packed in scientifically made boxes and sent carriage paid. SHAMLAL & Co., Quetta (Baluchistan). Telegram: "Fruit."
GA R4387

BOOKS AND STAMPS

NOW READY.—The Sind Law Reporter, quarterly, January to March, 1922. Annual subscription Rs. 5/4/ including Postage. SIND OBSERVER & MERCANTILE PRESS, Ld. Post Box No. 189, Karachi.
L R4428

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Expert practical training in Accountancy, specialised Banking and Senior commercial courses with the uniform success of the past twenty-one years. Prospectus on application, GREAT WESTERN BLDG., Apollo Street.
M R4434

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, Account with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic Subjects by POST or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed: Simplest, Easiest, and Best, of a month and less Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military, Sardars, Merchants, and others. Apply: PRINCIPAL, "INDUSTRY and SCIENCE," College, 120, B. C. Belgaum.
M R13185

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—SOLE AGENT, willing to advance Rs. 25,000 to one Lacquered Articles Manufacturing Co., for erecting machinery. Apply for terms to Box No. 8399, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R4436

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE.
FOR
Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.
Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.
No operation. No injection.
Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.
Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist.
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.
N.B.—Only Europeans and educated Indians are admitted. Full amount refunded in case of failure.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHANKERLAL FULCHAND SUTARIA, who was till lately in our employ as Manager of the Madras Branch has ceased to be in our service as from the 27th day of July, 1922, and Mr. Nanubai Ranchhodji Desai has been appointed in his place as Manager of the Madras Branch.

CHUNILAL G.
Agent,
Universal Film Mfg. Co.
Sandhurst Road,
Bombay, 27th July, 1922.
C13845

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

A NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTERED OFFICE of he BARSI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, CO., LTD., will be changed from its present roms No. 18/21, Great Western Buildings, to the following address from the 27th July, 1922:—

No. 309, 3rd Floor,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

All persons interested in the above concern are threfore hereby requested to address their communications to the new address hereafter.

SECRETARY,
The Barsi Spinning & Wvg., Mills, Co., Ltd.
Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 26th July, 1922.
C13837

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S Steamer "GANGES MARU" having arrived at Bombay, on 26th instant from Japan, via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims of shortage, short-delivery and damage etc., are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 31st July, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account, for the year ending 31st March, 1922.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th July, 1922, to 8th August, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. JAGJIWAN & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th July, 1922.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after the 10th August, 1922, during Office hours to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 22nd July, 1922.
C13751

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 2219 of 1922.

D. H. DIGHE of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Carpenter Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Plaintiff.

vs.

1. P. S. MEHENTI and (2) KEKY MERWANJI ENGINEER, both of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants at present temporarily residing at Kashmir-Gate Delhi. .....Defendants.

To

P. S. MEHENTI & KEKY MERWANJI ENGINEER,
The Defendants abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed the above Summary Suit against you to recover from you Rs. 5,000 for principal due at foot of two promissory Notes as mentioned in the Plaint herein with interest and costs and the hearing is provisionally fixed for the 28th August, 1922.

You are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, for leave to appear and defend the Suit and in default of your obtaining such leave, the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a Decree herein.

Dated this 27th day of July, 1922.
VACHHA & CO.,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
327, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C C13838

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

IN INSOLVENCY.

Petition No. 70 of 1921.

In the matter of;—Abdul Kareem Sait and Abdul Shukoor of the firm of Memon Ali Ganni Sait .....Insolvent.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the 24th March, 1919, an order was made adjudicating Abdul Kareem Sait and Abdul Shukoor lately carrying on business at No. 1/3, Godown Street, George Town, Madras, insolvents and vesting their estate in the Official Assignee of Madras.

The Official Assignee has realized certain assets and proposes to declare a dividend. All persons having claims against the said insolvents, should prove the same before the Official Assignee of Madras, High Court House, Madras.

F. H. WILSON,
Official Assignee.
High Court House,
Madras, Dated 24th July, 1922.
12826

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF ROBERT JACKSON KENT. ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts and liabilities affecting the estate of Robert Jackson Kent, late of Karachi, Sind and formerly of Hotel Westbourne, 137, Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, in the County of Middlesex, European, deceased, who died at sea on the 4th day of June, 1921, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of whose estate having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency were granted to Edgar Meredith Lane, one of the duly constituted attorneys of the London County Westminister and Parrs Bank, Limited, the executors named in the said Will, are hereby required to send in their names to the said Administrator, at the office of Messrs. King, King and Co., King's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1922.
CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE.
Attorneys for the Administrator.
C13623

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits belonging to SURBHAI GULABBHAI DESAI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a Share and Stock-broker, residing at New Queens Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

Bai DURGA widow of Surbhai Gulabbhai Desai and mother and natural guardian of Ramchandra Surbhai and Ratilal Surbhai of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at New Queens Road, outside the Fort of Bombay on behalf of and for the use and benefit of the said Ramchandra Surbhai and Ratilal Surbhai both minors under the age of 18 years sons of the said deceased and limited to the period of either of the said minors attaining the age of majority .... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this nineteenth day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-two and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
Messrs. PURNANAND & CLUBWALLA.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
The 19th day of July, 1922.
C13839

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE MONSOON TONIC
OUR FUN FRIDAY
Special Doss of Laughter by the world's best physicians,
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
Easy Street.
and
Snub Pollard
in his usual rousing Comic

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR.

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 P.M.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
LATEST AND GREATEST!
The great picture the world's greatest comedian has been working on for a whole year.
"THE KID"
"THE KID"
with the amazing infantile actor
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN
POPULAR PRICES!
Rs. 3 to 4 annas.
Plans for all performances now open
ROSE & CO., LD.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
OUR FUN FRIDAY
Bombay's Special merry and Bright Days.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
The Shopwalker
AND OTHER COMEDIANS.

WEST-END CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME.
Yet another Universal Special Attraction.
A photo-drama pulsating with emotion!
"The Forged Bride"
Starring the Enchanting Screen Beauty
MARY MACLAREN.
5-Reels—6,000 Feet).
A side-splitting 2-reel Century Comedy in the Programme. "The Straphanger" with
LEE MORAN
of the P. D. Q. Comedy Fame and the New Screen Magazine.
To-night: 5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p. m (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)

This Week and This Week only
The picture adaptation of the finest story-piece from the great national epic
PANDAVAS IN EXILE
—a picture beautiful, abounding in national atmosphere—
one week more
for the satisfaction of our numerable patrons
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum
Time: 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
Extra on Saturday and Sunday at 3-30
Prices as usual.

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at
Grant Road, Bombay Theatre,
BOMBAY
on
Saturday 29th July 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.
and
Sunday 30th July 1922 at 3 p.m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.
N. B.—No complimentary tickets will be allowed for this play

AMUSEMENTS

Globe Cinema

SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE 3455.
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
MATINEES
SAT. SUN. AND HOLIDAYS.
at 3-30 p. m.
THIRD INSTALMENT
"THE BLUE FOX"
(in 15 Episodes)

ARROW FILM CORPORATION OFFERS
The Blue Fox
WITH
Ann Little
(America's Foremost Serial Star)
Each Episode Crammed full of MYSTERY, SENSATION AND SUSPENSE
TO-DAY
Episode 7 WASHED ASHORE
" 8 A PERILOUS LEAP
" 9 THE LOST IDENTITY
GOLDWYN BRAY PICTOGRAPH and HAROLD LLOYD COMEDY with BEBE DANIELS & SNUB POLLARD
POPULAR PRICES
Rs. 2 to 3 annas.

GLOBE CINEMA EXTRA

TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.
on account of
NAGPANCHAMI HOLIDAY
DOUBLE PROGRAMME
including
"KALIA MARDAN"
at 12, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 p.m. (S.T.)

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
Bodhana
or
Shri Ranchhodrai
The Great devotee of Guzerat in 7 powerful reels
Produced by
NATIONAL FILM Co;
Directed and Photographed by
PATANKER
Daily 4 Shows; 5. 7. 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Satur. & Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
Prices as usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Are you prepared
FOR A SURPRISE AND A SENSATION
Well, here's something really SMART
ZIGOMAR
ZIGOMAR
ZIGOMAR
has again appeared with his f'Z" Gang.
See this "Eclair's" Masterpiece production that has a world-wide
UNEQUALLED REPUTATION!
Together with our
Most Sensational Serial of Millions and Mystery The
EVIL EYE
EVIL EYE
EVIL EYE
Episodes 3 and 4, featuring
The World's Lightweight Boxer Champion
BENNY LEONARD,
This Double Bill Extraordinary will be presented at the
"STAR" CINEMA.
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.
4 shows daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
Saturday and Sunday, Extra Matinee 3-30.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 26th

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	50
" " Import	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans Spot good inquiry	13 9
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	18 25
New York, 11 a.m. — Oct.	21 13
(As known in Liverpool at — Jan.	20 88
closing time.) — Mar.	20 84
New Orleans 10 a.m. — Oct.	20 64
— Jan.	20 46

OPENING TONE AND PRICES:

Liverpool, July 26th:

Months.	To-day's Price.
July	12 89
August	12 50
Sept.	..
Oct.	12 27
Nov.	..
Dec.	12 12
Jan.	12 04
Feb.	..
Mar.	11 98
April	11 90
May	..
June	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 26th:

Months.	To-day's price.
July	12 53
August	12 33
September	12 13
Oct.	12 0
November	11 89
December	11 86
January	11 78
February	11 74
March	11 71
April	11 65
May	11 60
June	11 54

Tone: Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 26th:

Months.	To-day's price.
July	16 55
Aug.	16 40
Sept.	16 40
Oct.	16 65
Nov.	16 70
Dec.	16 75
Jan.	16 80
Feb.	16 90
Mar.	17 10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 26th

H. G. Bengal Good	8 40
" " Fully Good	8 80
" " Fine	9 20
" " No. 1 Oomra Good	10 10
" " " Fully Good	10 50
" " " Fine	10 90
H. G. Broach Good	11 60
" " Fully Good	11 40
" " Fine	11 80
M. G. Scinde Good	8 30
" " Fully Good	8 70
" " Fine	9 10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 25th

ay's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
" Exports to Great Britain	4,000
" to Continent	6,000
Futures at New York July	21 40
" " Oct.	21 35
" " Dec.	21 23
" " Jan.	21 18
" " Mar.	21 05
ot Cotton, at New York	21 50
" at New Orleans	20 95
utures at New Orleans July	20 83
" at New Orleans Oct.	—
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	10 1/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver, Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	69 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 26th

Oct.	21 18—22
Dec	21 06—29
Futures at New York, Jan	20 93—30
Mar	20 89+29

Liverpool, July 26th.

July	12 53—22
Oct.	12 00—23
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool Jan.	11 78—21
Mar.	11 71—22

London, July 26th

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 11/16 Quiet
Bar Gold	2 4/12/7 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/8 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 25th:

Rentes 3%	58 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	35
" " 2 months hence	35

Closing Tone of Silver:—Very
Closing Tone of silver:—Idle.

Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
" 7 day Market loans	1 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rates	3

3 p/c. since 13th instant.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 24th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. July-Aug. Paid	52/9
Barletta Russo 63 lbs. July-Aug. Sellers	52
Australian 62 lbs. July Paid	53/9

Tone:—Firmer.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18
Hongkong	£ 115 1/2
National	£ 44
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 13 1/4
Eastern Bank	£ 6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore real Bold July-Aug. Sellers	£ 18 1/2
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	—
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Nominal	£ 17 1/4

Tone of Rapeseed:—Quiet

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug Nominal	£ 22 1/2

Tone of Linseed:—

Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton July-Aug. Sellers	£ 9 3/16
Toria Rapeseed —July-Aug. Sellers	£ 18 3/4
Linseed Argentine July-Aug. Sellers	£ 19 7/8

Tone:—

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 63 5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 83 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	23 1/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 68 1/2
Victory Bonds 4%	80 1/4
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 3/4
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 59 1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	67 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	59 1/4
7 p.c. Indian Loan	£ 119 1/2

Unchanged

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Augt-Sept.	10 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe July Paid	7 5/8
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	21

Tone:—Steady.

JAVA SUGAR

Brown Sugar 15/18 C, & F. Calcutta Aug-Sept. Sellers	18 6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug. Sept. Sellers	20/7 1 2
Do. Do. Aug-Dec. Sellers	2 /9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Aug-Sept. Sellers	21/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Aug-Sept. Sellers	21, 4 1/2

Tone:—

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 27.

In accordance with 22 points reported lower in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened easier this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 480 and eased to Rs. 475 in sympathy with selling in July-August delivery, and after fluctuating within a range of three rupees the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 477. The Teo Bazar finally closed at Rs. 475. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 474½ and closed steady at Rs. 480.

While F. G. M. G. Broach July-August opened at Rs. 536 and declined to Rs. 528 on free selling by Marwari Jobbers. Again advancing to Rs. 533. The rate at 4 p.m. remained Rs. 532½. Fine M. G. Oomra September opened at Rs. 443 and steadily declined to Rs. 439 on selling by Cutcha Candy Marwari Brokers. From this level it improved to Rs. 447 on buying by a prominent Bull Operator. The prices again gave way to Rs. 442½ While Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 427 and fluctuating between Rs. 428 and is Rs. 425 remained Rs. 427 at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal December-January was Rs. 355/357 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday, and the demand by Japan Shippers and local millwalas was very moderate. About 1500 bs. are reported to have been sold.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, July 27th

		Rs.
F. G. M. G. Broach	April/May	480
Fully Good Broach	July/Aug.	532
" " Bengal	Dec. Jan.	352
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	427 1/2
" "	Sept.	442 1/2
Southerns	July/Augt.	500

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 27th.

		Rs.
F. G. M.G. Broach	April/May	478
Fully Good Broach	July/August	532
" " Bengal	Dec./Jan.	360
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	428
" "	Sept.	442
Southerns	July/Augt.	500

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 27th.

Description.	Super Fine	F Good	Good fine		
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	—	409	380	360	—
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	465	445	430	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	505	485	470	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	490	470	455	—	—
M. G. Broach	—	548	538	528	—
Southerns	—	—	510	500	490

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 26th July 1922.

Cotton	10543 Bales.
Wheat	11293 Qrs.
Linseed	4551 "
Rape, etc.	941 "
Gingellyseed	255 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1816 "
Castorseed	518 "
Rice	47 "
Myrabollams	611 "
Cottonseed	9295 "
Mowraseed	1300 "
Grain	1782 "
Juwar	441 "
Masur	172 "
Barley	Nil
Bajra	811 "
Coal	331 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

July 27.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26-15.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 26-15.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 27.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 92-14.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 92-15.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 92-15.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 17/32.
B. C. Bank's selling D D 1/3 9/16.
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 19/32.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 5/8.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 25/32.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 5/8.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 21/32.
Tone of Exchange Dull but steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 346.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 366.
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs. 356.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 165.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 160.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 202.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D Rs. 269.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 179½.
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 346.
London Gold ready sh. 92-7.
London Silver ready d. 35-2.
London Silver forward d. 35-2.
Tone of silver Quiet Steady. Absence of sellers.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange $ 4.44 3/4.
Paris Exchange Frcs. 53.90.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 23.40.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 58.80.
Italian Exchange Lires. 97.40.
German Exchange Mrks. 2380.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57/8.
5 per cent War Loan 86.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/1.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.

SHARES.

Market closed quiet.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1365, India 121, Central 37/4, Tata Bank 16/4 and Eastern 85.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2850, Apollo 88/12, Birla Mills 95, By. Cotton 1230, By. Dyeing 1472/8, Bradbury 1060, Century 825, Cent. India 4950, Colaba Land 2330, Crescent 545, Currimbhoy 1960, David 1745, Edw. Sassoon 540, Elphinston 157/8, Fazulbhoy 1360, Ind. Bleaching 215 Ind. Malwa 732/8, Kastoorchand 905 x.d., Khatao 590, Kohinoor 2925, Madhavrao 260, Mororji 7160, New Great 905, New City 730, Pabani 880, Pearls 1087/8, Phoenix 925, Shapurji 342/8, Simplex 825, Standard 2600, Swan 1220, Swadeshi 4960, Tata Mill 1160 x.d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 530, B. Burma 530, B. Burma N. I. 155 pr., Bt. Burma pet 8/2 By. Tramway 125, B Steam 232/8, Bundi Cement 40, Ind. Cement 285 Katni Ord. 255 x.d., Katni Defd. 1240 x.d., New India 21/4, Tata Iron Ord. 66, Tata Iron Defd 215, Tata Iron N. Ord. 52/8, Tata Iron N. Defd. 180, Tata Hydro 850, Tata Oil 55 and Scindia Steam 7/2.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 27th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Teledraphic	1-3 9/16
Bank Demand	1-3 19/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-3 25/32
Tcs Demand	345
American Dollars	346
Honkong Dollars	202
Shanghai	269
Japan	164
Singapore	179 1/2

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, July 27th.—6 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates so issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivered. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	62 0 0	9 4 0
Wheat, white Cawnpore 70-30	62 0 0	9 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	60 0 0	9 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Bold	14 10 0	15 4 0

SALE

25 Slightly soiled Leather and Canvas Suit Cases to clear.

For Prices apply to

The Western India Tanneries, Ltd.,

KRISHNA BUILDING

PHONE 5708. HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. P. O. BOX 403

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 27.

S S Ganges Maru Yamaguchi, Kobe.
S S Clan Mackinnon, Thomson, Barry.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Naldera, Lewellin, Australia.
S S Vasna, Hutchings, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer City of Westminster for Calcutta.
Steamer Naldera for Sydney.
Steamer Mantola for London.

S S Ganges Maru:—The O S K steamer Ganges Maru, 2734 tons, Captain M. Yamaguchi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Clan Mackinnon:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon, 3049 tons, Captain W. Thomson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry, with a general cargo.

S S Naldera:—The P and O. S. N. Company's Australian mail steamer Naldera, 8794 tons, Captain H G H Lewellin, will sail to-day from harbour for Sydney, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vasna:—The B S N Company's steamer Vasna, 2042 tons, Captain A P W Hitchings, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

27th July 1922.

S S Caledonia for London:—1 box pickles, H E Bode and Sons, 11 bales woolen carpets, Bontor and Co; 2014 cwts Mauritius cane sugar, The Orient Co (India) Ltd.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—11007 cwts myrabollams, P. Mathooradas and Co., 600 cwts. yellow ochre, F F Campbell and Co., Ltd.

S S Circassia for Glasgow:—631 cwts Mauritius Cane Sugar, The Orient Co. (India) Ltd.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—2002 cwts. myrabollams, P. Mathooradas and Co.

S S Vindelia for Liverpool:—14 bales cotton, P H Vasa, 11 bales cotton waste, P H Vasa, 125 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 1067 cwts oil cakes, Birla Bros. Ltd;

S S Glentworth for Dieppe or Hull:—10010 cwts Ghatty brown linseed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

S S Glentworth for Marseilles:—10800 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Othello for Hull or Dunkirk:—3,003 cwt. ghatty brown bold linseed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

S S Mantola for London:—1000 cwts linseed plate oilcakes, Hollingshurst and Co. (India) Ltd.

S S Frankenfels for Leith:—4,000 cwts linseed small, Strauss and Co. Ltd.

S S Frankenfels for Antwerp:—100 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

S S Falkenfels for Hamburg:—300 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

S S Hungaria for Trieste:—110 bales cotton, H Kayani and Co; 34 bales cotton, K M Natheo.

S S Levango for Genoa:—200 bales cotton Volkart Bros.; 2 cases dry cassings, S M H Kadarbaksh; 1000 cwts rapeseed K M Nathoo.

S S Brema for Rotterdam:—100 cwts higer seed, A. Durst.

S S Brema for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton, Khimil Visram and Co.

S S Ceylon Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, C Pramji and Co.; 1000 bales cotton T M Kaiha, Ltd.

S S Ceylon Maru for Osaka:—400 bales cotton, T M Kaisha, Ltd.

S S Ceylon Maru for Moji:—100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Mahodata Maru for Kobe:—600 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S S Hungaria from Trieste. Agents:—Lloyd Triestino S N Co.:—659 cases glass bangles, 221 cases glass rings, 468 cases glassware, 64 cases hollow glassware 80 cases safety matches, 3 cases cotton laces, 13 cases beadwood chairs, 13 cases metal buttons, 81 cases glass beads, 20 cases coral glass beads, 8 cases cotton thread, 2 cases cigarette paper, 13 cases lamps, 1 case toys, 6 hogsheads tartaric acid, 15 bales paper, 1 case paper, 62 cases writing paper, 50 barrels cement, 4 cases tin foils, 6 cases tinware, 4 cases wooden ware, 2 cases brass goods, 7 cases uIdia rubber goods, 11 cases petroleum lamps, 7 cases safes, 5 cases cotton yarn, 11 cases cotton tissues, 72 cases silk yarn waste, 2 cases mixed tissues, 5 cases mixed silk tissues, 3 cases mirrors, 1 cases marbles, 17 cases beadwood furniture, 31 cases perfumed soap, 3 cases medicinals, 1 case celluloid flowers, 1 case silver goods, 1 case sporting gum, 1 case paper tubes for cigarettes, 2,975 bags almond in shells, 1000 bags sugar in loaves, 12 bales old brass, 1 bundle specie, 9 bundles cow hides, 21 cases shoes, 4 cases crockeryware 145 bottles quicksilver, 34 cases cigarette paper in booklets.

LOKMANYA'S ANNIVERSARY.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR BOMBAY CELEBRATION.

The following programme has been arranged for Tuesday, the 1st August, next, being the Anniversary Day of the late Lokmanya Tilak.

The District Congress Committees will form processions from their respective wards and proceed to Chowpaty for bath in the morning between 7 and 9 a. m.

All the District Congress Committees will organise processions with "Bhajani Melas" and join the main procession at Madhav Bag before 5-30 p.m. and thence it will proceed to the Chowpaty meeting, which will be held at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) and where prominent leaders will address the meeting.

A ladies' meeting under the auspices of the Rashtriya Street Sabha will be held at the Marwady Vidyalay Hall between 3 and 5 p.m.

Posters and handbills will be issued by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Special Badges will be prepared by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for volunteers on duty in connection with collection of Tilak Swarajya Fund and the enrolment of Members.

National Educational Institutions will close their Institutions in memory of the late Lokmanya Tilak.

Linseed, Brown Thin	13	14	0	14	6 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	83	0	0	17	0 0
Leelseed, Gajar 75-25	78	0	0	16	0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	75	0	0	15	0 0
Teelseed Black	72	0	0	—	—
Poppyseed, White	14	0	0	15	0 0
Groundnuts	72	0	0	14	4 0
Mowraseed	7	8	0	8	0 0
Barley	45	0	0	—	—
Castorseed	62	0	0	12	10 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	37	0	0	5	8 6

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, May	9	5	6
Wheat, Aug-Sept.	9	9	0
Linseed, May	15	0	6
Linseed, Sept.	15	10	6

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 27.

The monsoon has temporarily extended to the North-West Frontier. A storm is forming at the head of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, east of the United Provinces, Central India, east of Konkan and local in Bihar, west of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Provinces. North-East of Baluchistan, east of Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India west, the Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, north of Hyderabad, Malabar and north of Madras coast. A few falls occurred in Upper Burma, Assam and Bengal.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point and Moulmein one inch, Mergui and Tavoy four, Rangoon one and half, Bassein, Kyaukpyu and Akyab two, Diamond Island and Calcutta three, Balasore, Chaibasa, Ranchi, Jhansi and Mussooree one and a half, Rawalpindi two, Khushab, Simla and Dalhousie one, Murree one and half, Peshawar one, Cherat four, Parachinar, Harnai three-quarters, Kotah, Sangor one, Pachmarhi two, Mercara one.

Forecast:—Decrease in the United Provinces, the Punjab and along the North-West Frontier and extension in the Central Provinces.

THE MONSOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA July 26.

During the earlier part of the week ending 26th July 1922, the monsoon gave widespread rain over the whole country outside Rajputana and Sind, falls being particularly heavy in the Punjab and Kumaon Hills and in the sub-montane districts of United Provinces. Subsequently under the influence of a slight storm which formed off the Orissa coast rainfall decreased in the Punjab and United Provinces but increased on the north Madras and Orissa coasts. This storm disappeared on 23rd and both Bombay and Bay monsoons extended again into United Provinces and the east Punjab giving locally heavy rain in Behar, United Provinces, south east Punjab and Central India east. The week's rainfall has been in large excess in Bihar, United Provinces, Central India east and parts of the Peninsula.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 27th July, 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 27th July. 1920.	1921.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.41	57.16	31.28	29.55
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	0.65	52.59	63.33	32.25
Esplanade (Gok. Toj. Hospital)	0.4	60	58.57	31.98
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0.83			33.57
Kemp & Co., (Cumballa Hill)	..	..		

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, July 26th

Means of observations taken at 0 a.m. 10 a.m. 3 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.:—

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches	29.713
Temperature of Air — Degrees	78.8
Wet Bulb Thermometes	76 8
Dew Point	74.8
Relative humidity of Air	0.849
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9 4
Maximum temperature of Air	83 1
Minimum do do	76.8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W. S W.
Movement of Wind do — miles.	341
Fall of Rain — inches	0 25
Total fall during month	32 25
Do. do. year	56 88
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th July	0.37

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depath of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.	July	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	28	m 1 39	28 3	28	m 7 35	15 4
		2 3a	29 7		8 17a	16 7
S.	29	m 2 28	27 10	29	m 8 19	16 6
		2 47a	28 9		9 7a	16 3
S.	30	m 3 24	27 1	30	m 9 14	17 9
		3 35a	27 10		10 4a	16 8
M.	31	m 4 27	26 5	31	m 10 20	19 2
	Aug.	4 27a	26 8	Aug.	11 9a	17 1
Tu.	1	m 5 40	25 10	1	m 11 58	20 2
		5 29a	25 9			
W.	2	m 7 4	25 9	2	m 0 23	17 4
		0 41a	25 1		10a	20 7
Th.	3	m 0 53	28 3	3	m 6 51	14 8
		1 21a	30 0		7 31a	16 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

		A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
July	28 (Friday)	6h. 11m.	7h. 18m.
	29 (Saturday)	6h. 12m'	7h. 18m.
	30 (Sunday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18m.
	31 (Monday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 17m.
Aug.	1 (Tuesday)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17m.
	2 (Wednesday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19m.
	3 (Thursday)	6h. 11m.	7h. 18m.

Phases of the Moon.—New Moon, July 24th. 6h. 17-1m. p.m.; First Quarter 31st, 9h. 51-6m., a.m.; Full Moon, Aug. 7th, 9h. 48-7m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 16th, 2h. 15-8m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 27th July, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi, Ambala and Delhi report 1.88 inch., 0.28 inch. of rain respectively. Skies are clear at Lahore and Multan and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Rawalpindi, Hissar and Delhi. Day temperature was lower than usual at Delhi Ambala. Night temperature was below normal at Delhi and Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has decreased and has been nearly general. Mainpuri reports 0.26 inch., Jhansi 1.50 inch., Cawnpore 0.43 inch. and Allahabad 0.24 inch. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Temperature was lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur, Kotah and Mount Abu report 0.27 inch., 1.16 inch. and 0.47 inch. of rain respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Karachi, Jaipur and Kotah humidity is in excess. Temperature was below normal at Jaipur and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Gujarat, locally in Central India West and at a few stations in Kathiawar. Rajkot received 0.11 inch., Surat 0.85 inch., Ahmedabad 0.60 inch., Deesa 0.18 inch. and Indore 0.41 inch. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and in north Gujarat humidity is in excess. Day temperature was above the average at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally. Saugor reports 0.93 inch., Hoshangabad 0.80 inch., Amraoti 0.23 inch., Chanda 0.45 inch. and Raipur 0.15 inch. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and day temperature was generally lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Light rain has been nearly general. Bombay had 0.41 inch., Ratnagiri 0.35 inch., Mormugao 0.15 inch. and Karwar 0.25 inch. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona, Belgaum and Aurangabad report 0.12 inch., 0.32 inch., and 0.21 inch. of rain respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has given nearly general rain in the Konkan, Gujarat, east Rajputana and the United Provinces and local rain in the Central Provinces, Central India West and the north and east Punjab with a few falls in Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Kathiawar. Precipitation however has nowhere been heavy, the largest fall reported amounting to 1.88 inch. at Rawalpindi. The sea is rough on the Kathiawar and Sind coasts where strong winds continue to blow. Weather conditions are somewhat unsettled over and about the United Provinces.

Forecast.—An increase of rain is likely in the United Provinces and the adjacent parts of the Central Provinces. east Rajputana and the South-East Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 26th July 1922

The Monsoon is strengthening in the Punjab but has weakened in the Central Provinces. The conditions are somewhat settled in the north of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota-Nagpur, Bihar, the United Provinces, the east Punjab, Central India East, the east of the Central Provinces, the Konkan and local in Bengal, Orissa, east Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India West, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, the west Central Provinces and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Victoria-Point, Tavoy two inches; Mergui Bassein, Diamond-Island, Akyab three; Moulmein one and a half; Kyaukpyu four; Cherrapunji, Cox's Bazar one and a half; Barisal three; Burdwan four; Ranchi, Gaya two; Darbhanga six; Roorkee three; Lucknow two; Mussooree one; Dalhousie one; Nowgong two and Sutna six.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 27TH OF JULY 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire' ..	98.4					
Do. 26th ..						
Jask ..	98.4					
Muskat ..	98.8					
Do. th ..						
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	104.6	83.5				
Rawalpindi ..	98.7	73.5				
Lahore ..	101.6	84.4	70	0 12		
Hissar ..	101.8	75.7	91			
Ambala ..	83.4	76.0	87	0 12		
Delhi ..	88.0	74.4	87	0 28	6.7	
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra ..	87.2	76	78	0 05	9.41	—
Manipuri ..	83.5	76.2	88	0.26	18.72	+10.
Jhanso ..	78.8	75.6	93	1 50	16.64	+2.35
Cawnpore ..	87.8	77.6	88	0 48	14.31	+2.14
Allahabad ..	81.7	74.8	91	0 24	16.40	+1.66
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobanad ..	103.9	80.6	63	..	0	—1.08
Karachi ..	86.4	79.4	94	..	0.09	—3.56
Ajmer ..	95.8	77.4	70	..	4.60	—3.18
Jaipur' ..	88.0	75.2	90	0 27	6.78	—3.14
Kotah ..	86.6	78.6	91	1 16	10.06	—0.75
Mount Abu ..	68.8	66.4	97	0 47	9.34	—14.46
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	87.0	77.1	67	0 07	2.63	—5.48
Dwarka ..	85.7	80.5	79	0.02	4.37	—4.26
Veraval ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot ..	86.6	75.2	89	0 11	4.92	—9.42
Bhavnagar Para	90.2	77.0	84		7.80	—2.73
Surat ..	83.4	76.2	83	0 85	21.55	+0.64
Ahmedabad ..	97.0	75.7	90	0.60	9.57	—5.67
Deesa ..	87.8	76.0	93	0.18	3.91	—6.28
Neemuch ..	83.1	74.2	86	..	17.43	+5.91
Indore ..	78.3	71.3	93	0 41	16.24	+1.99
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ..	78.8	73.9	91	0.04	24.41	+1.32
Saugor ..	77.2	72.2	90	0.93	15.68	+2.90
Hosangabad ..	82.5	73 0	92	0 80	21.68	+2.25
Khandwa ..	83.4	78.3	80	..	6 18	—7.03
Akola ..	84.2	74.2	90	0.04	19.13	+5.18
Amroto' ..	80.6	73.2	88	0 28	13.80	—0.94
Nagpur ..	81.6	74.8	75	0 02	15.04	—2.36
Chanda ..	77.9	74.0	82	0 45

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CONGRATULATING ALI BROTHERS,

CONDUCT OF PLEADERS.

NOT "A VENIAL ERROR."

The Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay.
vs.
Vinayak Balwant Chauker and others.
(Before Sir Lallubhai Shah, Acting Chief Justice and Justice Crump.)

This was an application presented by the Government Pleader praying that the opponents practising as Pleaders in Ahmednagar, might be dealt with under the Court's Disciplinary Jurisdiction.

The facts of the case have already been reported in this paper when the case was argued before their Lordships.

The allegations against the pleaders are that on 24th October 1921, while Gangadharrao Deshpande and the Ali Brothers were on their trial at Dharwar and Karachi respectively, a meeting was held at Ahmednagar and was presided over by opponent No. 1 and a resolution congratulating the convicts in the Dharwar Sessions case and Gangadharrao Deshpande and the Ali Brothers was moved by opponent No. 2 and seconded by opponent No. 3.

The resolution runs as follows:—

"This meeting congratulates Maulana Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali and other leaders who are on their trial at Karachi as well as the leaders and other persons convictd in Dharwar case and also Mr. Gangadharrao, pleader of Belgaum, who is on his trial at Dharwar."

The Acting Chief Justice in the course of his judgment observed:—

What we have to decide is whether an active participation in the passing of a resolution of this character amounts to a reasonable cause within the meaning of clause 10 of the Amended Letters Patent, and Sec. 25 of the Bombay Pleaders' Act XVII of 1920. In determining that I prefer to confine myself to the facts which are apparent on the resolution itself and which are not in dispute. The resolution in terms refers to certain persons on their trial at the time, and to other persons convicted in the Dharwar case. The reference is to a case which was then decided, or believed by those who took part in the resolution to have been finally decided. The real complaint in respect of this resolution to my mind is based upon the fact that these facilicitations were offered to persons who were to be put on their trial at a time when the proceedings were pending. The question is not as to what reasons influenced any particular individual in endorsing this resolution; but the fact remains that it was a resolution passed in respect of persons concerned in pending proceedings. It is a proposition which is not always fully realised, but which is none the less true, and ought to be obvious, that anything done or said which may amount to criticism of any proceedings in a Court of justice, is calculated to interfere with even and impartial administration of justice. It is I think fair to say that officers of Court who hold Sanads from this Court are expected to extend their co-operation and assistance in the administration of justice to the utmost that could be expected of them, but that by their act they will not be able to the even and impartial administration of justice. The main ground, it seems to me that the present case transgressed the limit of propriety as pleaders appears to me to lie in the fact that they in a meeting assembled took part in the passing of a resolution which, in its effect would amount to a criticism of the pending proceedings. I think therefore, that the opponents acted improperly in being parties to a resolution of this character.

Finally His Lordship observed:—I think, therefore, that a case is made out for notice being taken of the conduct of the opponents. None of the opponents has expressed any regret either to the District Court or to this Court. It seems to me that opponent No. 1 who is an old pleader, and as such expected to realise the significance and the bearing of such a resolution during the pendency of the proceedings, and who presided at this meeting, is more to blame than the other two opponents. The other two opponents are much younger men; and it is conceivable that in their enthusiasm they allowed their feeling to get the better of their judgment. I do not desire to take any very serious action against the opponents; and indeed if they had expressed their regret, I should have been even prepared to drop the idea of making any further orders against them. But it is impossible to allow transgression of this wholesome rule by officers of this Court to pass unnoticed. After a careful consideration of the nature of the Act. I think it will meet the requirements of the case if opponents No. 1 is suspended from practice for three months; and opponents Nos. 2 and 3 are suspended from practice for one month each. I would order accordingly and direct that the Sanads be submitted to the Registrar for the usual endorsement of the order. No order as to costs."

JUSTICE CRUMP'S OBSERVATIONS.

Justice Crump in the course of his judgment observed:—

[illegible] on the train, for that is the plain meaning of this resolution, must tend to hinder and embarrass the proper administration of justice. No appeal to right of free speech can justify this. In my own country (where the freedom of speech is as highly prized, as anywhere in the world, the limitation is well-recognized, and has indeed found recognition more than once in our Courts). Whether in this particular case we should have jurisdiction to deal with the conduct of these persons as contempt of Court, and whether that conduct amounts to contempt is, as I have said, not precisely the point before us. But that such conduct savours of contempt can hardly be denied. But it is as pleaders that the opponents come before us. The office of Pleader was created in furtherance of administration of justice. Pleaders have privileges, but they have responsibilities also, and a Pleader who acts so as to hinder and embarrass the administration of justice is to my mind guilty of "improper conduct" within the meaning of those words as used in section 26 of the Bombay Pleaders Act XVII of 1920, and such conduct furnishes "reasonable cause" for the exercise of our Disciplinary Jurisdiction within the meaning of those words as used in section 25 of the same Act. Holding as I do that the opponents have so acted, that is to say that their conduct was such as tended to hinder and embarrass the administration of justice, I am of opinion that they have rendered themselves amtnable to be dealt with under the Disciplinary Jurisdiction of this Court.

Now it has been argued that in any case the resolution passed in Ahmednagar at a public meeting could not affect the course of trials held at Dharwar and at Karachi. That is a plea in extenuation. But I am constrained to say two things one that this is not a solitary instance, and where there are a number of such meetings in different places, the course of justice is likely to be seriously embarrassed. Another, that the habit of public comment on pending trials has become increasingly common and requires to be checked.

Therefore I cannot regard the conduct of these persons as being no more than a venial error.

In this connection I may say that unfortunately we have no expression of regret from these opponents. Had such expression of regret been forthcoming, I might have been disposed to accept it as sufficient, and to trust to their good sense to avoid a repetition of conduct to which exception has rightly been taken. As matters stand, I see no course left open to us but clearly to mark our disapprobation of this conduct in the manner suggested by my Lord the Chief Justice in the judgment just delivered. The order proposed is I think a lenient order, and I agree that there should be lenient order as, so far as I am aware, this is the first case precisely of this kind which has come before this Court. I trust that our expression of opinion will clearly demonstrate to those concerned that the habit of unresricted public comment upon pending cases is one with which we are unable to tolerate On these grounds I concur in the order proposed."

BOMB[illegible] POLICE COURTS.

[illegible]ING TRAMWAY COMPANY.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao [illegible] Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief [illegible]y Magistrate, Prosecuting Inspector B. S. [illegible]noy, of the Bombay Tramways Company, charged one Nathu Narayen Mistry with cheating the Company in respect of half an anna.

The prosecuting case was that the accused got into a tram-car at 8-30 a.m. on the 3rd instant at Parel and wanted a ticket for the Museum and paid an anna to the conductor. The conductor of the car told him that if he wanted a ticket for the Museum he should pay 1 anna 6 pies which was the legal fare. Thereupon, the accused told the conductor to give him a ticket as far as he could be carried for one anna. The conductor, therefore, issued him a ticket up to Girgaon. When the car reached Girgaon, the conductor asked the accused to get down or pay a fresh fare, but he refused to do so. In the meanwhile Inspectors Abdul Rahaman and Jehangirji Dorabji boarded the car at Thakurdwar and examined the ticket and found that the accused had altered the punch-mark by means of a pencil from Lalbaug to the Museum. The Inspectors asked the accused to pay a fresh fare or get down but the accused insisted on going to the Museum by the same car. He was taken to the Head Office of the Company where he made a confession that he had altered the punch-mark and cheated the Company. He pleaded guilty to the charge.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 15, and to undergo a day's simple imprisonment.

A DEFAMATION CASE COMPOUNDED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, a case in which Mr. Mansukhlal Chhaganlal, a Director and a certified broker for the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, had taken out summonses against Messrs. Jugjivan Ujjamsey, Jamnadas Morarji and Kaikhushroo Ardeshir Patch charging them with defamation, was again called on for hearing yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Baloobhoy T. Desai, pleader, with Mr. Rustomji Burjorji Parekh, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Mohanlal Desai, pleader, appeared for accused Nos. 1 and 2 and Mr. K. F. Nariman, Pleador, for accused No 3.

At the outset Mr. Velinkar said that they had come to settlement and that the case should be marked as "compounded."

Magistrate:—"What are the terms of settlement?"

Mr. Velinkar:—"There are certain terms which we don't want to mention in the Court. Otherwise they will be published in the papers by the reporters."

Mr. Nariman:—"My instructions are that all the cases are to be marked as compounded."

His Worship allowed the case to be marked as "compounded."

The remaining two cases against the accused were also compounded.

KNOCKED DOWN BY LORRY.

The adjourned enquiry regarding the death of Rawoo Tuka, a Hindu, aged about twenty-two, residing at Delisle Road, was crossing the road near his house on the 16th instant, when he was killed by a motor-lorry, as already reported was concluded by the Coroner yesterday morning.

Shunker Luxmon, the driver of the motor lorry was present at the enquiry.

Dwarksing Dulipsing and two other shop-keepers on the Delisle Road were examined who all said that the deceased and another man, who was holding an umbrella were crossing the road when they heard the horn of the motor lorry. The man with the umbrella ran back and to avoid him the lorry swerved to the right. The deceased, who had continued running, fell and the right front wheel of the lorry went over his neck. He died on the spot. All the witnesses alleged that the lorry was going at a moderate speed. The deceased was not knocked down by the lorry but he fell whilst running.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by his having been accidentally run over by a motor lorry on his falling whilst running across the road.

IF RHEUMATIC DISSOLVE THIS IN YOUR MO NING TEA

Then watch the pains, aches, swellings, stiff ness, and other misery disappear, They simply HAVE to go, says ALICE LANDLES, certified nurse.

Rheumatism can be caused in but one way That is by acids and impurities in the blood. Chemical analysis and microscopic examination of the blood prove this beyond the possibility of doubt or argument, as any standard medical work will explain in detail Of course, various conditions, such as exposure to cold and dampness, or committing certain errors of diet, can make rheumatism worse, but the primary cause always remains the same. Therefore, trying to get rid of rheumatism without ridding your blood and system of the acidulous impurities which directly cause this physical calamity, is exactly like trying to get rid smoke without putting out the fire. Pain-causing and kidney-irritating uric acid is no different from any other acid in that it must be neutralised by an alkaline liquid. Nothing else can have just the same effect, this being an elementary principle of chemistry, of course It naturally follows that to dissolve, neutralise and wash out the rheumatic acids the liquids you drink must contain the necessary alkaline elements to be absorbed into the blood and act upon the acids. These elements are easily provided. Simply get a small supply of the refined Alkia Saltrates compound from any chemist. A pinch of this should be dissolved in your tea, coffee, water, or other drink and taken every morning. No trace of any bitter, salty, sour, or other taste can possibly be detected. Also it cannot upset or irritate even the most delicate stomach. The only evidence that you are taking a medicine will be the plainly noticeable relief from rheumatic pain which it quickly produces. In each package of Alkia Saltrates the refiners enclose an authoritative and extremely valuable treatise, giving useful diet hints and other interesting information for rheumatic sufferers.

MARWADI VIDYALAYA.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY.

The Annual Prize Distribution Ceremony of the Marwadi Vidyalaya came off on Wednesday night at the Vidyalaya Hall when Vyakhyan Vachaspati Pandit Dindayalji Sharma presided. There was a large and representative gathering an the occasion. At the outset the guests were entertained to national music. There was a long and varied programme including dialogues in English and Hindi.

ANNUAL REPORT.

In the course of the annual report in Hindi of the Vidyalaya it was stated that the Institution owed its best thanks to Vyakhyan Vachaspati Pundit Dindayalji Sharma who inspired the Marwadi Community to collect subscriptions and ultimately started this Institution ten years ago. It is the only Institution of its kind that uses Hindi as the medium of instruction in the whole Presidency. The Matriculation result of the Institution for the last year was 90 per cent. There are at present, 269 students on the roll as against 254 last year. The Executive Council of this Institution has been organised so as to increase the efficiency of work this year. The financial condition of the Vidyalaya is such that it has become necessary this year to convert four class rooms on the ground floor into shops so as to have an income of Rs. 6,000 every year. Inspite of these changes, it will not be sufficient to maintain the Institution so far as its expenses are concerned. It is very necessary that the Marwadi Community should come forward to assist the Institution with funds so that it may do good both to the public as well as to the Community. The University Commission inspected the School this year and extended the period of recognition up to the year 1927. The rate of fees has been kept half than what it exists in other schools. Poor students are admitted free to the Institution and are also provided with free school-books.

After distributing the prizes and medals to the successful students of the Vidyalaya, Pandit Harsharnapji Shastri made a speech in which he dwelt on the need of further spread of education among Marwaris.

This was followed by a speech by the chairman. After the chairman had been garlanded, the function of the night came to a successful close.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Mr. N. J. Wadia, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Political Agent, Surat, vice Mr. J. R. Martin, I.C.S., transferred.

Mr. E. H. P. Jolly, I.C.S., is appointed act as District and Sessions Judge, Satara, during the absence of Mr. P. E. Percival, I.C.S., on deputation to the Imperial Legislative Assembly, or pending further orders.

Mr. T. S. Taskar, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Parner, is granted leave on average pay for three months, with effect from the date of his relief.

The following appointments vice Mr. C. A. Beyts, O.B.E., I.C.S., proceeding on leave or pending further orders are made.

Mr. H. Montgomery, I.C.S., to act as Collector, Panch Mahals.

Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., to act as Collector, Panch Mahals, from the date he takes over charge from Mr. C. A. Beyts, O.B.E., I.C.S., till relieved by Mr. H. Montgomery, I.C.S.,

Mr. C. A. Beyts, O.B.E., I.C.S., Collector of the Panch Mahals, is granted, with effect from 20th July 1922 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for six months.

Mr. R. D. Indolikar, Special Land Acquisition Officer, Nila-Mula Project, is granted leave on average pay for three months from the date of relief.

Mr. R. P. Dalley, Divisional Forest Officer, N. D. Kanara, passed, on 3rd July 1922, an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. Nand Kishor Agrawal is appointed Assistant Engineer in No. 4 Project Division of the Development Directorate, temporarily, on probation for a period of six months, with effect from the date on which he joins the appointment.

Mr. J. R. Martin, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Deputy Director of Development, Bombay, Secretary to Government, Development Department, and Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, with effect from the 11th July 1922, vice Mr. P. W. Monie, C.S.I., I.C.S.

Captain C. Carmichael, Assistant Engineer, Bombay Housing District, No. I, in No. I. Project Division, is transferred to Bombay Housing District, No. II, in the same Division, Mr. M. A. Dhoria, Assistant Engineer, from Bombay Housing District, No. II, to Bombay Housing District, No. I.

Dr. M. B. Soparkar of the Medical Research Department is appointed temporarily to be an Assistant Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the appointment.

The services of Major J. Taylor, D.S.O., I.M.S., of the Medical Research Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his appointment under that Government.

Mr. H. F. Knight, I.C.S., on reversion to this Presidency is appointed to act as Deputy Secretary to Government, General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, vice Mr. S. N. Ziman, I.C.S., proceeded on leave pending further orders.

The services of Dr. M. B. Soparkar, B. Hy. (Bom.), M.D., (Bom.), attached to the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

Dr. Accacio da Gama, D.P.H., Assistant Director of Public Health, Central Registration District, is granted leave on average salary for six months, with effect from the 15th November 1922 or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. F. J. Von Bock, Executive Engineer, is granted leave on average pay for two months, with effect from the 1st August 1922 or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. W. R. Philpot-Brookes, A.M.I.C.E., A.K.C., Executive Engineer, is granted leave on average pay for eight months combined with leave on half average pay for four and a half months, with effect from the 23rd September 1922 or the subsequent date of relief.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the general summary of the Season Report for the week ending 25th July:—

Rainfall of the week was general and good except in parts of the Deccan and Gujarat where light and partial. More rain is generally needed. Sowing and transplantation continue wherever rainfall sufficient. Germinated crops were generally thriving. In Sind there was slight rain but more is badly needed in parts depending on rain. The inundation is satisfactory and sowing and transplantation were in progress. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition.

BURGLARY AT ARMY AND NAVY STORES.

The Army and Navy Stores, on the Esplanade Road, has been reported to have been broken into during the night of the 25th instant and a number of Browning and other pistols, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,300, stolen.

A NEW MOVE.

"TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Political Sections of "The 1921 Clubs," Madras and Bombay, request of your courtesy the insertion of the letter below, that has been sent to between 40 and 50 leaders of various schools of political thought in India, who are believed to be against the boycott of the Legislatures. The Political Sections would be grateful for any notice in your editorial columns, for or against the suggestions made.—Yours, etc.,

(By Order.)
S. NATESAN,
Hon. Secretary, Political Section,
1921 Club, Madras.

KANJI DWARKADAS, M.L.C.,
Hon. Secretary, Political Section,
1921 Club, Bombay.

Y. M. I. A. 1921 Club, Madras.

Dear Sir,

All who love India and work to gain for her full Dominion status, or Home Rule, must see with dismay the growing tendency towards a kind of political guerilla warfare, which shows widespread discontent with present political conditions, but is spasmodic and irregular, without concerted action towards a definte end, or agreement as to means. Yet beneath this disturbed surface there is a fundamental unity as to the goal to be reached, Self Rule, Home Rule, Responsible Government, whatever the label may be. The real and deep division is only with regard to the means; can Home Rule be more quickly and easily gained by Non-co-operation with the present mixed Governments of Indians and English, standing completely aside from all Government institutions, or by what the late Mr. Tilak happily termed Responsive Co-Operation, i.e., Co-operation between the Governments and the elected members who form a majority in every Provincial Council, in the Assembly and the Council of State. That is the one difference of principle which divides the country into two parties, and it is clear that it is fundamental; it is the difference—to borrow terms from western politics—between Parliamentary and Direct Action. The remaining differences are details, like those which divide ordinary political parties in free countries. They will still exist after India becomes a self-Governing country; some will be with the Government of the day, others will form the Opposition; or, as in France, there may be several groups, uniting or dividing from each other, according to the exigencies of the day. But that is in the future.

The Question of questions for Indians to-day is: can all those who believe in Parliamentary action unite together so far as to seek election to the Councils, in the autumn of next year, in order to obtain a mandate from the electors to take concerted action for the gaining of Home Rule in the shortest possible time? The Political Sections of the 1921 Clubs of Madras and Bombay believe that such a temporary agreement is possible, and they are therefore addressing leaders of parties who differ much in detail, but are willing to seek election after agreeing on a common election programme, which might be hammered out at a small Conference, but the broad outlines of which should be accepted as a basis of discussion at such a Conference, all taking part in it being free to form their own parties and policies within the Councils, subject to their uniting to formulate a draft of the changes necessary for the gaining of Home Rule.

The following broad outlines are suggested as a basis of discussion:

1. The future Constitution of India should be framed by bodies consisting of members of the Provincial and of the Indian Legislatures, such bodies having power to co-opt a small number of non-members, whose aid is thought to be desirable.

2. That within a stated time after the meeting of the new Legislatures, the members shall elect such component bodies, or Conventions, to meet outside the Councils for the purpose of framing such a Constitution.

(*Question.* Should each Legislature form a separate component body?)

3. That apart from these component bodies, meeting outside the Legislatures, every member shall be free within the Legislatures, as stated above, to join any party or group.

4. That these component bodies shall formulate a scheme of Home Rule, that shall comprise complete Provincial Autonomy, the placing in the hands of Ministers responsible to the Legislature all subjects now controlled by the Governor-General in Council, except foreign affairs, army and navy, the two last-named being taken over by the Indian Cabinet when India is sufficiently consolidated for Home Defence. It is further suggested that the Secretary of State for India should bear the same relation to India as the Secretary of State for the Colonies bears to the self-Governing Dominions, and that the India Council shall cease to exist. Further, that foreign affairs should be related to an Imperial Council, in which all the self-Governing Dominions, including India, should be represented.

The proposers of this Conference suggest that the Conference might be held at Delhi in November, when the Indian Legislature is in session, and the assistance of some of its members might be sought; that the months before the general election might be utilised in organising the electorates, pointing out the importance of selecting suitable members, and of giving them a mandate to carry out proposals 1, 2, 3, 4, as approved by the Conference; that the various groups in the country should organise themselves and form political committees to select candidates whom they would support, to call meetings of electors to hear and question proposed candidates, etc.

This letter is sent to the gentlemen whose names are on the enclosed list, and the Secretaries of the Political Sections in Madras and Bombay would be glad to receive names of other leaders, who accept Parliamentary Action as the means of winning the changes suggested, so that the letter may be sent to them also. Representatives of the National Home Rule League and the Liberal Leagues will be invited. The invitations to the Conference should be signed by well-known leaders of different schools of political thought, who are in favour of entering the Councils.

By Order
S. NATESAN,
Secretary Political Section,
1921 Club, Madras.

KANJI DWARKADAS, M. L. C.
Secretary Political Section,
1921 Club, Bombay.

P. S.—The Secretaries would also be glad to receive any suggestions which might ease the present situation, and facilitate the convening and the work of the proposed Conference.

FIVE YEARS' TRANSPORTATION

"EXEMPLARY" SENTENCE ON BABA GURDIT SINGH,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, July 26.

Lala Amirnath, Magistrate, to-day pronounced orders in the case against Baba Gurditsingh, sentencing him under Section 124-A, I. P. C., to five years' transportation. After discussing the facts of the case and the law bearing on the same the Magistrate observed: "The plea of not guilty put forward is meaningless in the face of the accused's admission as to the words used by him." The Magistrate, referring to the accused giving up defence as a protest against the Court's disallowing nineteen out of twenty-one witnesses applied for by the accused, says "the conduct of the accused does not seem to be justified." After convicting the accused the Magistrate observed regarding the sentence, "As regards the punishment to be awarded it must be commensurate with the offence. The prisoner is undoubtedly an influential man in the province. He himself states that after his release from jail wherever he went thousands of people uninvited, come out to greet him. Such unsolicited greeting on a big scale like this indicate what sway the prisoner exercised over the minds of his countrymen. I have explained above the import of the words used by the prisoner. To my mind the mischef intended was incalculable and I think nothing short of an exemplary sentence would meet the ends of justice. I, therefore, sentence him to undergo transportation for five years."

KHILAFAT ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 26.

The Khilafat Enquiry Committee after finishing the Berar programme went to Ahmedabad where Mr. Zahoor Ahmad joined the Committee. Gujrat and Ajmir witnesses were examined there. At Bombay evidence of Khandesh and local people was recorded. Maulana Abdul Majid Sahib rejoined at Bombay. At Poona evidence of witnesses of Maharashtra and Karnatic was taken. Nawab Ismail Khan left from Poona for Meerut for Provincial work. He joins at Calcutta on 3rd August. The Khilafat Committee stays in Madras till the 28th and goes to Erode in the evening, staying there on the 29th and 30th. From Erode the committee goes to Guntur for Andhra work and leave for Bankipur to record Behar evidence, where it arrives on the 4th morning and returns by the evening mail to Calcutta on the way to Bankipur. The Khilafat Enquiry Committee will take evidence of Calcutta proper on 3rd August. The Assam programme will be announced later after consultation with provincial office bearers.

NO NECESSITY FOR GURDWARA BILL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 27.

While a fortnight ago a deputation of Udasi Mahants made a representation to Punjab Government regarding the Akali movement for reforms in Gurdwaras, yesterday a small deputation on behalf of Nirmala Mahants waited on Sir John Maynard and submitted their memorial stating their point of view in connection with the Gurdwara movement. Their memorial emphasises that so far as Nirmala Mahants are concerned the existing law provides sufficient remedy for better management of Gurdwaras possessed by Mahants of their class. They have an association of their order called Akhara Panchaytis which is registered under the Societies Registration Act and whose powers of control and supervision over Mahants and their Gurdwaras have been judicially recognised. The Akhara can deprive any undesirable Mahant of his *gadi* and as a matter of fact in the past some Mahants have been replaced by better hands. Thus there was no necessity for the Gurdwara Bill as far as they were concerned. The deputation hoped that Government would not yield to the dictation of the Akalis who wanted a tribunal of their own nomination so that they may, by the help of this tribunal oust the Nirmala Mahants who belong to a different Mahants who belong to a different order order from the Akalis.

A correspondent wirgs from Aligarh:—Mr. Abdul Majid Khwaja being busy with National University work cannot personally visit the different mohalas of the city to prevent cow-sacrifice on Bakrid day as in last year but other Khilafat workers are doing so and hope to succeed as last year when only two cows were sacrificed out of hundred and fifty.

Six hundred rupees have been sent to the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay on account of the Moplah Fund, on behalf of the Provincial Khilafat Committee, Rajputana, Ajmer-Merwara and Central India.

MAJOR BLAKE'S FLIGHT,

ARRIVAL OF A SEA PLANE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 26.

The Fairy Seaplane which Major Blake will use when he continues his world flight from Calcutta has arrived here on board the British India steamer "Morvada" and according to present arrangements will be assembled at the British India Company's workshops at Garden Reach. Major Blake who will land at Dum Dum aerodrome on his arrival here is expected to leave from the river Hooghly and for this purpose will probably have to select a suitable time at high tide owing to the swiftness of current at the present time.

LORD LYTTON'S FLING AT THE CONGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHITTAGONG, July 26.

The Governor and Lady Lytton arrived here this morning from Dacca and addresses of welcome were presented by the Municipality, District Board, Port Commissioners, Chamber of Commerce and Islamia and Buddhist Associations. His Excellency in a joint reply referred to the political situation and said the only way to promote the progress of the province was by internal peace and tranquility. He had every sympathy with those who desired early realisation of complete self-Government and would give practical effect to his sympathy not by allowing law to be broken with impunity but by seeking the advice of his colleagues in the Government with the assistance and approval of all parties of the province. He had therefore more claim to speak for the wishes of the people than the self-appointed champions of the Indian Congress.

ARMS RULES COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 27.

The Arms Rules Committee has concluded the recording of evidence. The evidence tendered to-day followed generally that submitted previously. Official witnesses thought that existing rules were quite fairly working while non-officials urged a very large extension in the number of exempted and entitled classes.

DASTARDLY CRIME IN JHANSI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JHANSI, July 27.

A dastardly crime was committed last night in the heart of the city. A tobacco broker, his wife and their only son whom they had recently adopted were found brutally murdered. The boy was aged only ten years. The culprits are still at large and the motive of the crime is also a mystery.

A committee is now sitting in the Finance Department of the Government of India attended by Income Tax Commissioners from all the provinces to consider various questions connected with the working of the Income Tax Act.

Non Co-operators AND Moderates Are Agreed.

whatever differences of opinion they might have in politics, they are unanimous in testifying to the wonderful powers of Prof. S. VENKATASWARAN, B.A., the leading Mesmerist and Astrologer of S. India. You may send any two or more questions enclosed in a sealed cover and it will be returned unopened with accurate predictions for a charge of only 0-8-0 per query. Money refunded in case of incorrect answers. Give date of birth or time of writing the letter.

Mr. S. JAGAT SINGH SHIHN, Zamindar, Pirawala writes:—
"Your answering the questions in Sealed covers is really marvellous."

PROF. S. VENKATASWARAN, B. A.
IRINJALAKUDA, (N. Malabar).
R4459

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AT
WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT
on
MONDAY, the 31ST JULY, 1922.
AT
2-30 p.m. (S. T.)
GOODS ON VIEW.

TURF CLUB TAX.

NEW SOURCE OF REVENUE.

RESOLUTION CARRIED IN CORPORATION.

The adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon Mr. A. M. Khan presiding.

Considerations was given to the motion of Mr. P. J. Murzban stating:—

"That in view of the present straitened condition of the finances of the Corporation, the Government be requested to see the desirability of levying a tax of at least 10 per cent. of the monies realised by the Turf Club by the sale of tickets at the Race Course by the Totalizators and of 25 per cent. of the monies realised by the sale of the entrance tickets, and to hand over the realised revenue to the Municipality for the purpose of roads, drainage and lights."

Mr. Murzban said this was not a way of making money by hook or by crook but it was one of the easiest way of raising money. There was a committee now appointed by the Corporation to consider the ways and means of raising money which showed that the Municipal Corporation were in need of money very badly. Only in one year he said the gross revenue of the Turf Club on nineteen meetings amounted to Rs. 32 crores and 50 lakhs on which if a ten per cent. tax was imposed the Municipality would get over Rs. 32 lakhs.

REFERENCE TO COMMITTEE.

Dr. Viegas moved an amendment that the question be referred to the Committee which was considering the question of Municipal finance.

Mr. N. M. Joshi supported Mr. Murzban and said no useful purpose would be served by sending the matter to the Committee. They should discuss the question there and then and move the Government to impose the tax on the Turf Club.

Mr. P. C. Sethna said in France the Government were making millions of francs from the amusement clubs which they distributed to hospitals and charitable institutions. He, therefore, supported Dr. Viegas that the matter be referred to the Committee requesting them to reply within a month.

Mr. R. B. Jeejeebhoy as a member of the Turf Club opposed the proposition on the ground that most of the money realized on the "Tots" were given away to the public by way of dividends and the club was not so rich as it was stated by Mr. Murzban.

Mr. J. M. Mehta said if a ten per cent tax was levied on the Turf Club it would bring a substantial amount to the Municipal exchequer which might be useful for purposes of public utility.

Mr. V. Dabholker thought that if they imposed tax on Turf Clubs they should also tax places of amusements such Cinemas and theatres.

Dr. M. C. Javle said there was no chance of raising money by increasing general tax. He therefore, supported the proposition and said it was high time that the Municipality should supply the public with a theatre rather than impose taxes upon theatres and cinemas.

The amendment was put to the votes and lost and the original proposition was carried.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

Dr. Viegas then moved the following motion which was agreed to.

The Committee appointed by the Corporation, dated the 29th September 1919, to consider the question of appointing Executive Committees be requested to consider and report on the following among other suggestions as well as any others arising therefrom:—

The Municipal Authorities charged with the carrying out of the provisions of Municipal Act should be (a) Corporation, (b) Standing Committee, (c) Executive Committees.

The appointments of Municipal Commissioner and Deputy Municipal Commissioner (if the latter be retained till then) should be abolished permanently but should be retained temporarily for 3 years after the passing of the Amending Municipal Act to give effect to these suggestions, so as to assist the Committees to be properly initiated into the executive work.

The entire executive power at present vested in the Municipal Commissioner should be transferred to the Executive Committees and the heads of departments who should be subordinate to their respective Committees.

The President of the Corporation should be styled the Lord Mayor of Bombay and should rank below the Chief Justice of Bombay in the order of precedence.

The Standing Committee should consist of 16 members as follows and should be responsible for the finances of the Municipality:—

The Chairmen of the four Executive Committees	...	4
Members elected by the Corporation		8
Nominated by Government	...	4
		16

One-half of the members directly elected by the Corporation on the Standing Committee and those nominated by Government shall retire every year.

The Executive Committees should consist of eight members each. There shall be Executive Committees as follows:—

(1) Health Department, Medical Relief, Milk Supply and Licenses.

(2) Engineering I (Drainage, Water Supply and Workshops).

(3) Engineering II (Roads, Buildings, Public Lighting, Fire-Brigade, Tramways, Works, Development, etc.).

(4) General (Taxation, Assessment, Elections, Accounts and Audit, Establishment, Stores, Markets, Slaughter Houses, Gardens and Open Spaces).

The members of the Committees should hold office only for one year.

Every member of the Standing Committee and the Executive Committees shall receive a fee of Rs. 15 for each meeting of the said Committee at which a quorum is present and business is transacted and which he attends from the beginning to the end thereof, provided that no more than one fee shall be paid to any member for his attendance at all such meetings of any one Committee in any one week.

A record of the names of members voting for or against a proposition in the Standing Committee and Executive Committees should be printed in the proceedings.

All tenders should be opened at a meeting of the Standing Committee and the totals therein initialled by the Chairman of the Standing Committee and the Chairman of the respective Executive Committee.

DELAYED WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram then moved.

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether it is a fact that water was not available for about 2 hours for putting out the fire that broke out in the Timber Sheds situated at Sewree belonging to Messrs. Trikamjee Jivandass, Jamsetji, Cowasji Dubash, Sultanally Allibhoy and others on the 15th of March 1922, and if it is, why the delay occurred and who was responsible for the same."

The Municipal Commissioner explained that there was no delay of water but the pressure being low the fire was not extinguished at once. He was in communication with the Port Trust on this questions as the pipes belonged to Port Trust.

The proposition was put to the votes and carried.

POSSIBLE RETRENCHMENT.

Dr. Viegas then moved:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report in what directions retrenchments in various Municipal Departments could be effected."

There were several amendment to this proposition which were in effect to send the matter to particular Committees but were lost and Mr. B. N. Gamadia's amendment that a committee be appointed on the question of retrenchment in various Municipal Departments was passed and the original proposition was declared lost.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

ORDER FOR INDIAN STORES.

INDIA HHIGH COMMISSIONER QUESTIONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.

Sir William Meyer, the Indian High Commissioner, at the request of the Secretary of State and the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, met a number of members of Parliament, who are interested in placing orders for Indian stores, in the House of Commons to-day.

The Secretary of State read the resolutions on the subject which had been passed by the Indian legislature and explained the instructions which had been issued by the Government of India in consequence.

Lord Winterton gave statistics relating to the orders placed.

Various questions were asked to the High Commissioner, who either answered immediately or promised to supply the information required.

MEASURES FOR ENSURING COAL SUPPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.

WASHINGTON.—The Shipping Board has withdrawn twenty-five additional vessels from its idle fleet to bring coal from Britain.

U. S. RY. SHOPMENS' STRIKE

40,000 INVOLVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.

Montreal.—The Railway Shopmen's Union announces the ballot on the question of the reduction of wages has resulted in favour of a strike. Forty thousand men are involved.

MARINE FIREMEN FAVOUR STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 27.

DETROIT.—Marine firemen, oilers, watertenders and coal-passers on the Great Lakes have voted in favour of the strike in connexion with the wage controversy.

GENERAL STRIKE IN TEXAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 27.

MUSCOGEE.—An important development in the strike is announced. All engineers, pumpmen and firemen employed in the coalmines in Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas have declared a general strike.

BRITISH LOANS TO FOREIGN GOVTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 26.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Lloyd George said it had been computed that during the first six months of the year 1922, foreign Governments borrowed from this country only £13,000,000 sterling, compared with the £41,000,000 sterling borrowed by Governments within the Empire.

The Southern India Municipal Conference at Tinnevelly unanimously carried a resolution feeling that grave injustice had been done to the Madras Presidency in the matter of its financial contribution towards the deficit of the Government of India and strongly opining that the contribution should be abolished.—(A. P.)

Sir David Yule Baronet who has recently arrived in Simla from London has joined the Board of the Alliance Bank of Simla and has accepted the Chairmanship of the Bank.

"EGYPT" ENQUIRY.

FURTHER HEARING.

INDIAN BARRISTER'S COMPLAINT OF UNFAIRNESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 26.

At the resumption of the "Egypt" enquiry, Mr. Burrows, the purser, said that the crew did not wear the badges showing their boats in the case of an emergency. The P. & O Company did not use that system. Witness was satisfied with the crew's efficiency in boat drill, and mentioned that the lifeboat he commanded contained forty natives. He did not order them out. Asked why he did not, he replied that he was doing other things, and it would have been difficult to get them out. Asked why it would have been difficult he was unable to explain. He admitted that they were allowed to stay in the boat while women had to climb down the ropes. Mr. Burrows added that everybody was trying to get into the boats.

THIRD OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

The third officer, Mr. Brown, explained the abscence of a life-jacket in his cabin was due to the fact that he ordered it to be taken out because he wanted a rack for his boots. (Laughter.) Mr. Brown testified in a casual way, occasionally provoking a smile in the serious proceedings. He said he descended to investigate the engine-room and found it in darkness. He slipped into deep water, and struggled in a place where it was five feet deep. He then found a companion ladder and reported to the Captain Witness went to get the Lascars out of the boat. He found half a dozen passengers sitting on the deck rail and not attempting to slide down into the boats.

Asked what happened then he replied: "Well we passed them." When the ship was sinking, witness sprang into the sea, swam about, found a life-buoy and reached the Captain's boat which was crowded. "I was a bit cold you know," he said, "I said I would not get in but continued to hang on. Eventually I was taken in."

Cross-examined, Mr. Brown thought he was one hour and a half in water. After he got into the boat they managed to rescue a lady. Practically everybody in water was wearing life-belts.

Questions regarding Mr. Brown's record were interrupted by the President who remarked: "This gentleman's conduct commends itself very much to our appreciation."

The President had previously requested Mr. Cotter, President of the Marine Workers' Union, not to ask officers' opinions, and said that questions about facts were sufficient. After all officers were only servants of the Company and Mr. Cotter would have an opportunity, later, of submitting his views.

INDIAN BARRISTER'S COMPLAINT.

An Indian barrister, saying he had been instructed to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Indian sailors, complained of unfairness of some questions about "these poor men":

The President pointed out that anyone watching the case was not entitled to ask questions, and suggested that the Islamic Society should apply to be parties to the case.

Mr. French, Supernumerary Second Officer, mentioned a boat where there was only one white man and the others natives. In lowering this boat, the man's head was entangled in the ropes which compelled him to cut them. The boat dropped into the sea. He believed that man died. Witness saw a passenger, Captain Carr, on the hurricane deck. Capt. Carr complained that four boats had put off with a crew and no passengers. Witness remarked that it was impossible to hold the men. Capt. Carr replied that he was going to shoot some. Witness asked Capt. Carr if he had a revolver, to which he replied in the affirmative. Witness then managed, unassisted by a revolver, to get seats in the boat for all women around. Asked "were the natives cowards" Mr. French replied: "They were very desirous of saving their lives." Mr. French added that he was rescued by a boat from the "Seine" after being in water for three hours clinging to a spar. Asked by the India Office counsel if he had difficulty in getting the natives out of the boat Mr. French replied "No. I had the persuasive instrument with me."

Further questioned, Mr. French did not think if he had cleared out all the natives all other passengers would have been saved. He cleared out sufficient to make room for the passengers around him. So far as he knew these were all that were left to be put in the boat.

ANOTHER OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Halliday, Supernumerary Third Officer, deposed to going round the boat deck cutting several boats free. As one boat was swung out thirty or forty natives jumped for it. That was the boat whose ropes caused the death of a white seaman. There was room for passengers in the boat for which the natives jumped, and, in any case, it was necessary to jump to enter the boat. Witness dived with the ship's joiner when the decks were awash and swam for twenty minutes. With a passenger he managed to get an empty boat and rowed round and picked up twenty-five survivors, mostly natives.

The enquiry was adjourned.

SHOCKING MURDER IN PESHAWAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, July 25.

Some sensation has been caused in Peshawar City by the shocking murder in the open street on the 24th instant of a well-known Hindu property-owner Lala Jiwan Mal. It is said that the unfortunate gentleman's assailants were two in number and that they made their escape immediately in the crowded bazar.

SOLDIER KILLS A CHOWKIDAR.

CAPITAL SENTENCE PASSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 26.

At the Allahabad High Court to-day before Chief Justice Sir Grimwood Mears and a Jury, Gunners Stevens and Eaton of 18th Battery Royal Field Artillery were placed on their trial for murder of Mehta chowkidar of the battery's durzi shop. Gunner Spillane examined stated that he and the two accused were returning from the Canteen on 1st June at 9-30 p.m. Passing the tailor's shop, Eaton kicked the chowkidar lying in front of the door. They went towards his bed. He heard the click of Jack-knife being opened. The witness saw Eaton going towards the door of the barrack. Stevens said:—"Go and stop him or else he will cut the chowkidar's throat". The witness rushed to the tailor's shop and found Eaton with a Jack-knife open on his left hand bebnding over the hcowkidar. He tried to take away the knife but Eaton pushed him down the steps. Exhausted he got up and went to bed. The witness then heard a splash and soon after saw Eaton and Stevens returning from the direction of a well.

After lunch the Counsel addressed the Court.

The Government Advocate pointed out the case against Eaton was a clear one. He had confessed and intoxication was no excuse. As regards Stewens there was evidence that he abetted murder and his own statement showed he caused evidence of murder to disappear. Mr. O'Neill submitted Eaton was not guilty of murder but of man slaughter not amounting to murder.

The Chief Justice read out the statements of the accused confessing the crime and giving details and pointed out intoxication was no excuse for commission of the offence. The Jury unanimously found Eaton guilty of murder but recommended the prisoner to mercy on ground of his youth and want of premeditation and Stevens unanimously not guilty of abetment of murder and not guilty of concealing crime by a majority of six to three. Stevens was discharged and immediately released. The Chief Justice addressing Eaton said he had maddened himself with drink and killed the chowkidar. His Lordship could not take notice of the plea of drunkenness and he had only one duty to do and whilst His Lordship would see the Jury's recommendation to mercy sent to Government, he had no alternative but to pass only a sentence in circumstances of the case and that was "You be hanged by neck till you are dead". Eaton who is only twenty-three years old, was then removed from the dock.

DISASTER TO A WEDDING PARTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 26.

On the 19th instant a wedding party numbering about 40 persons while crossing the River Jhelum in a ferry boat at Sukhehainpur, the ferry was capsized owing to a strong current sweeping over the unweildy boat. The party was thrown into water and at least 18 members of the party are missing. The remaining members of the party were saved after a great struggle. Had the two boats which were close by on the river banks not reached the scene of the disaster all would have been swept away.

SWAMI GOVINDANAND'S SENTENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) July 27.

The Viceroy has commuted to two years the sentence of five years which was passed for sedition one and half year ago by additional Judicial Commissioner of Karachi on Swami Govindanand.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 27.

All jute shares were distinctly easier today owing to approaching settlement of the Hessian market. Both Howrahs and Clives had sensational set backs and sellers were strongly in evidence right up to close. Cotton shares were quiet with Kesorams easier. Burrakurs were again the best feature of the coal section, buyers paying 38-12 and scrip continuing scarce. Raneegunge and Sutikdih were inquired for but sellers did not appear. There was very little interest shown in industrials with the exception of British India Corporation (ord.), British India Tobacco and Thorneycrofts for all of which there were buyers at steady rates. Indian Iron and Steels were done at 52 and Titaghur at 10-12. Imperial Bank (conty) are scarce at quotation price but fully paid scrip is hard to place except in small lots. Following were closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper 57-2, 5 per cent. War Loan (1945-55) 88-6, 5½ per cent War Bond (1928) 100-6-0; 6 per cent. Bonds (1930) 99-14 s. l.

Bank:—Allahabad Bank (pref) 89 xd.d.

Cotton:—Bengal Nagpore 452-8, Dunbar 380, Kesoram 12, Tinnevelly Textiles (pref) 74 s. l.

Jute:—Clive 35, Craig 7-7, Dalhousie 328, Howrah 44, Kanknarrah 480, Lansdowne 267, Lawrence 410, Orient 177, Reliance 44-4, s. l Union 482-8 s.l.

Coal:—Burrakur 39, Central Kurkend 80-8, Century 4-4, Standard 71, Talcher 9.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cement 5-4, Indian Iron and Steel 53, Kumardhubi Engineering 4-2, Thorneycroft 2-12, Behar Tannery 4, B. I. Corporation (def.) 17 s.l., B. I. Tobacco 2-10, Burma Finance and Mining 2-11, Fairnbairn Lawson 4-8, Indo-Burma Tin 4-10, Madan Theatres 7, Assam Sant 5-8 s.l., Engo Tea 181.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and nineteen thirty-two pence and demand bills one shilling three and five-eighth pence.

Imperial Bank of India Calcutta, rate for demand loans remains unchanged being four per cent.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

K. S. L. I. (3) BEAT G. I. P. (0).

Another interesting game in connection with the Harwood League Football Tournament was played off yesterday when the K. S. L. I met the G. I. P. and the latter were defeated by a score of three goals to nil. The result was in no way surprising as the K. S. L. I by their previous unbeaten record and by the all-round excellence of their team have earned a formidable reputation as dangerous adversaries to be ranged against in a Football Match. The G. I. P. played remarkably well and put up a game fight to the end. Their defence line especially worked at full pressure to ward off the insistent attacks of the K. S. L. I forwards and had it not been for the excellent defence put up by the G. I. P. full-backs and for the many timely saves effected by their custodian the score against them would have been much more heavy. As it was the K. S. L. I. forwards were extended to their fullest extent by the G. I. P. backs and it was only the marked superiority of the Infantry players in attacking operations that enabled them to effect successful scoring. On the whole it may be safely said that the G. I. P. though defeated was in no way disgraced, by being beaten by so formidable an opponent as the K. S. L. I. team.

Play began punctually at 5-45 p.m. The participation of the K. S. L. I. in the day's match was a powerful source of attraction and the galleries were thronged with a large crowd of spectators. Fortunately there was very little rain and both players and spectators were subjected to no inconvenience.

Play began favourably for the G. I. P. Their forwards began to attack concertedly and during the first fifteen minutes the K. S. L. I. goal was submitted to grave danger. Thomson the G. I. P. pivotal man put in a couple of good shots which were pluckily stopped by the K. S. L. I. custodian. During the next 15 minutes of the first half the tide of play turned against the Railway t[illegible] The K. S. L. I. forwards attack[illegible] excellent combination and off a s[illegible]ver passes Lea scored the first g[illegible]de.

Half-ti[illegible]ved, but on the teams cross[illegible] K. S. L. I. continued their att[illegible]rations, but for a period the Railway [illegible]kept the Military men at Bay. The Infa[illegible]y quintette however were not to be denied and during the closing fifteen minutes of play scored two more goals, Puttock and Newman being responsible for the lucky shots. The score at the end of play stood thus:—

K. S. L. I.	...	... 3 goals.
G. I. P.	...	... Nil.

The Teams were:—

K. S. L. I.:—Goal—Corpl. Smith; Backs Sergt. Evans and Pte. Lewis; Halves—C. Q. M. S. Flavell, Lieut. Carter and Bdsm. Hinson; Forwards—Pte. White, Lce.-Corpl. Lea, Pte. Newman, Pte. Millard and Sergt. Puttock.

G. I. P. Railway:—Goal—Mawer: Backs—Spiers and Sawyers. Halves—Hobday, Lewis and Anderson; Forwards—Shinkfield, Lowther, Thompson Hyde and Stewart.

Umpire:—Mr. J. C. Baker.

To-day's Game.

Y. M. C. A. *vs.* R. G. A.

ROAD REPAIRERS' STRIKE ENDS.

The strike of seven hundred workmen belonging to the Road Department of the Bombay Municipality, which commenced on Monday last, ended yesterday morning. The following notice was put up by the Acting Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Masani, which was read out to the workmen:—

"On the morning of Monday, the 24th July, about 200 "biggaries" of the Road Department absented themselves from duty and refused to return to work. The remaining "biggaries" about 500 in number, joined the strikers on the following day. These people had handed to the Municipal Commissioner a petition on the 14th instant asking that their wages should be increased from annas fourteen to Re 1 and 2 ans. per day. They were told by the Municipal Commissioner that he was unable to hold out any hopes to them for an increase but that he would consider their application sympathetically. The men, then, struck work without notice. They saw the Municipal Commissioner again on the 25th instant and after some discussion they agreed to return to work unconditionally but soon changed their minds and asked for a definite assurance that they would be given an increase in a short time. The Municipal Commissioner declined to give any such assurance. Thereupon, they declined to return to work. On the 26th they called upon the Municipal Commissioner again and repeated their request that they should be given some hopes for an increase. They were told by the Commissioner that he was unable to hold out any hopes and that if they declined to resume work he would arrange to get the work done by contract. They thereupon expressed their willingness to return to duty on the understanding that they would be paid for the days on which they had absented themselves from duty. This was also refused and the men were told that if after resuming duty unconditionally some of them would see the Municipal Commissioner again, he would advise them as to how they could improve their efficiency and pave the way for payment to them by piece work which would enable them to earn more than what they did before. The men, thereupon, expressed their willingness to go to work and orders were issued to allow them to resume duty on the morning of the 27th instant."

The workmen were allowed to resume their work and thus the strike came to an end yesterday.

157 PATHANS HAULED UP.

SEQUEL TO DACOITIES IN SUBURBS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fern hauled up 157 pathans yesterday afternoon and made an application for remanding them into police custody for a period of fourteen days. These Pathans were arrested on the morning of the 27th instant under section 395 and 396 I. P. C. by Rao Saheb Raghunathrao Taode, Superintendent of Police "D" Division, Mr. E. L. Canty, Dy. Commissioner of Police, Inspector Fern, Inspector Davison, Sub-Inspectors Achrekar and Dere at Memonwada for committing decoities at Worli, Andheri and other places and also highway robberies in Bombay.

His Worship granted the application for remand to enable the Police to make further enquiries.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

English Mail Steamer Naldera due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, July 29.

The s.s. Caledonia with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Bombay Bar Gymkhana annual general meeting at the Pavilion, 7 p.m.

DAILY.

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Cinema Majestic, Girgaum: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema: 6-30, and Chefalo and Palermo at 9-30 p.m.
Empire: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Empress: 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
West-End Cinema, Charni Road: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.; Matinees Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3-30 p.m.
Star Cinema: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

CHOTHIA.—Bai Jeevanai, widow of the late Mr. Bomanji Shapurji Chothia died on the evening of 27th July, 1922, at the residence of her son Mr. Manchershaw B. Chothia Tankerville Gowalia Tank Road. Funeral at 8 a.m. Friday, 28th July, 1922.

PENKER.—Narayen Shivshanker died of Pneumonia on Sunday, 23rd instant, at Dhakuria (Calcutta). Deeply mourned.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Saturday morning the 29th July 1922 at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.). C13843

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion per extra s.s. Turada, via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 29th instant instead of on the 26th idem as previously notified.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Mail steamer China has on board the outward mails of the 20th instant arrived at Port Said on Wednesday, the 26th instant.

O. S. K.'s Steamer Ganges Maru from Japan ports via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo arrived Bombay on the 26th inst. with general cargo.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE SALE OF KHADDAR.

The Matunga Congress Committee has arranged to sell K[illegible]r by paying house-to-house visits on [illegible]th inst. between 8 and 10 a.m. (S. T.) [illegible]nd those who desire to help [illegible]ested to be present at the [illegible] morning at 8 a.m. (S[illegible]

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

AKHILA KARNATAK SANGHA.

An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the Akhila Karnatak Sangha will be held at Mr. H. B. Gumaste's residence, Girgaum, at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Friday).

LECTURE OF PROF. NAIDU.

Prof. Mohun C. R. D. Naidu, the well-known expert on Psycho Physical Culture, will deliver a lecture to students of The Wilson College at 3 p.m. to-day and another lecture to the student of the Law College on Saturday, at 6-45 p.m. with Principal Wadia in the chair, on "The ideals of Law and the Ideals of Citizenship." This will be his last lecture in the Colleges of Bombay.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

G. WARD DT. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of management of the G. Ward Dt. Congress Committee will be held at 8 p.m. on to-morrow (Saturday).

MATUNGA RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of all the members of the above Association will meet to-morrow (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Visram Nivas, Matunga to consider and sanction the recommendation of the Managing Committee for continue eight anna yearly membership class of this Association.

LECTURES AT GANESH LODGE.

Under the auspices of the Ganesha Lodge, Theosophical Society, Mr. Laxman Balkrishna Raje will give a public discourses on Bhagawad Geeta on every Sunday till the 29th October next, at 5 p.m. (S.T) at Vaidya Bros. Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar. The discourses are open to all

BOMBAY RED CROSS WEEK.

The following additional subscriptions have been received by the Red Cross Week:—

Messrs. Rustomji Fakirji and Sons, Rs 1001; Mr. G. Khattau Rs. 1001; Mr. Jamnabhai Bhaguram Rs 1001; Messrs. E D Sassoon and Co Rs 1000; Seth Mangaldas' Mills Rs. 750; Raipur Manufacturing C. Ltd. Rs 750; Mr. Maneklal Rs. 750; Saraspur Edwad and Shrinagar Rs. 750; Messrs. Motilal Hirabhai and Mills Rs. 750; Amratlal Damodardas Mill Rs. 750; Mr Jivanlal Girdharlal Rs. 601; Mr. Chimanlal Girdharlal Desai, Rs. 500; Mr Balubhai D for Deshi Mills and Sarangpur Cotton Rs 500; Mr. Hiralal Tricumlal Rs 500; Messrs. Beacherdas Mils Co. Ltd Rs 500; Seth Mangaldas Parekh Rs 250; Mr. S. C. Mirandi Rs 250; Bai Jakoobhai Rs. 250; Messrs Rustomji Govindlal and Co. Rs. 250; Mr. V Kapadia, Rs 101, Mr. Charles Randle Rs. 100; Bombay Jazz Club Rs 100; Mr H E Coyajee Rs. 50; Mr. P B Jamshedji Rs. 50 Director of Music, H. M S Renown Rs 56.

NATIONAL COLLEGES.

LECTURES ON "CIVICS."

Principal S. V. Puntambekar will give a course of lectures on "Civics" for all the students of the National Colleges, on Saturday the 29th instant and succeeding Saturdays at 5 p.m. in the Tilak Hall of the National Medical College.

Official and Personal.

Hakim Ajmal Khan left Madras on 26th instant for Calcutta and not for Bombay as was announced yesterday

His Excellency received the Chief of Aundh at Government House on Thursday afternoon.

NEW BOOK BY.

PROF. VASWANI

In the Sikh Sanctuary.

The message of the Sikh Gurus and their Scriptures:—Great has been the contribution of the Sikhs to India's life. And great is the value of Sikh history and the Sikh Scripture for those who would help India to be a free nation in the coming days. To read Sikh history is to understand that the Sikh did not enter upon their historical mission, without going through a period of preparation. A succession of great souls—the Gurus—for almost a century helped the Sikhs to organise themselves into a strong community able to win victory against a great power. The author indicates in this volume the value of the Sikh message to us who are faced with the task of winning freedom against forces.

Price, Re. 1-8.

KRISHNA'S FLUTE.

Krishna's Flute has a message for the nations. At this hour when Bureaucracy has hurled against the nation a policy of force, when some of the noblest of India's sons are in chains, when hundreds of students are pressing forward to the Prison house as to a place of Pilgrimage—at this hour young men will find strength in the message of the Master's Flute

Price, Re. 1-8.

INDIA ARISEN.

Professor Vaswani's book is a very helpful publication which explains "Swaraj" as it is understood (or at least ought to be understood in its widest significance) by the *intelligentia* of India. The present struggle, our author makes out, is a tug of war between Nationalism (in the broad sense) and the love of Liberty and Freedom on the one side and Power and Imperialism in the other. These have now reached a climax and a point of exhaustion, as it were, when Imperialism desires to trample down the spiritual aspirations of a rising Nation. Cult of Power leads to cult of violence and its necessary evils—hate and strife, struggle and discontent, irate vibrations, we think, are fatal to any Government, [illegible] or national. Justice [illegible] may for a [illegible] deeds [illegible] they can[illegible] their result is Agitation and Discontent which should at any cost be allayed. The solution lies in substituting Humanity for Imperialism and Sympathy for Power.

Price, Re. 1-8.

APOSTLES FREEDOM.

The history of the world's struggle for freedom is too often thought of as a matter of book learning. Professor Vaswani is fully alive to the importance of the personal factor in the struggle for freedom and in this book makes a galaxy of bright champions of freedom shine out as examples of purity of purpose and act for the warning and encouragement of those to-day in India who feel with some bewilderment the surge of new national life in their blood.

Price, Re. 1.

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II

THE MALABAR TRAGEDY

BY

R. VENKAT RAM.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, July 28, 1922.

THE INCLINE.

It seems that no one who ventures to criticise the attitude of the Maharashtra intellectuals can escape the wrath of the "Mahratta" and the "Kesari." In its latest number, the "Mahratta" has for its target Mr. D. B. Kalelkar, himself a Maharastrian, who is frankly out of sympathy with many of the Maharashtra intellectuals. The head and front of Mr. Kalelkar's offending is that he has sounded, through the columns of "Young India," a candid note of warning against fissiparous tendencies among a small section of Indian Nationalists. In an article entitled: "The Incline and the Precipice," Mr. Kalelkar has ventured to write: "The incline is the more dangerous because of its seductive ease. One naturally loves to slide down an incline after a panting ascent. We flatter ourselves with the belief that we have done enough and more, and then come to a conclusion that we should be in a comfortable situation if we but slided back a little. The Councils are this comfortable situation, enticing weak-kneed people with a siren voice, saying, "come back, come back, you can put forth a better fight from this vantage ground." Evidently, Mr. Kalelkar, when he laid his heart bare, did not suspect that he was treading on the corns of some of the Maharashtra intellectuals. The "Mahratta," which has constituted itself the champion of what it considers a good cause, has lost no time in letting Mr. Kalelkar know the crime of which he is, in its opinion, guilty. He is accused of uttering "a palpable falsehood," and "indulging in untruth" and exhorted "not to misrepresent the attitude of the Nationalists." The attitude of Mahatma Gandhi at the Amritsar Congress—before the publication of the Hunter Committee Report and the action taken on it by the Government of India and the British Government—is recalled by way of an analogy for defending the present attitude of those Nationalists for whom the "Mahratta" speaks. Mr. Kalelkar had the clearness of vision—our Poona contemporary might regard it as temerity—to visualize a probable picture of those entering the Councils thus:

"The Councils give us power exactly in proportion and to the extent that we are prepared to accept the Governmental view in Indian affairs. Believe that India is incapable of ruling herself; believe that the Britisher is superior to the Indian, physically, mentally, morally and spiritually; believe that the Englishman is necessary to prevent the Hindu and the Muslim from rushing at each other's throat, and to protect the Parsis and the Jews against the others; believe that India is growing prosperous under British rule; believe too that the civilisation which the British have introduced into India is head and shoulders superior to the Indian civilisation, and you are sure to secure a place in the British Government of India."

Now, no one who has watched the doings of the Co-operators will say that the picture is much overdrawn. Nor, throughout the article, is any insinuation made against Maharastrians as such. But the "Mahratta" is perturbed and needlessly protests that "no Nationalist worth the name would ever advocate" a step leading to "denationalisation and devitalisation." and is at pains to prove that the step contemplated by the Maharashtra Intellectuals has the sanction of high precedent. In sheer desperation, as it seems, the "Mahratta" clings to Mahatmaji, whose example at the time of the Amritsar Congress is quoted, inaptly we think, to justify the attitude of the Maharashtra Party. It must be remembered that Mahatmaji, like everybody else, began as a Co-operator, and only when he was convinced of the futility of co-operating with the present system did he become an uncompromising non-co-operator and convert an overwhelming majority of the people including Maharashtrians to the creed of Non-co-operation. Since the Amritsar Congress, much water has flowed under the bridge, and it has been increasingly brought home to Nationalist India that no useful purpose is to be gained by accepting the reforms as an immediate *fait accompli* and using them as a lever to extort further concessions.

No one who reads Mr. Kalelkar's article dispassionately will suspect him of accusing the Maharashtra Nationalists of the mentality, which, he premises, is necessary for any one "to secure a place in the British Government of India." Nobody has ever suggested that the Maharashtra intellectuals are actuated by a desire "to secure a place in the British Government of India" as at present constituted. On the other hand, every one knows that their intentions, which are of the purest, though misguided, are merely to serve the country by entering the Councils. There could be no objection to their doing so if they felt strong in their convictions; but their desire to retain their places on the executive bodies of the Congress is indefensible in view of the declared policy of the Congress to boycott the Councils and to work out a certain programme, which, in the opinion of the Maharashtra intellectuals, is inane and childish. That a difference of opinion exists between the intellectuals and the rank and file in Maharashtra, on this subject, has been shown at several public meetings. A fresh proof is furnished by the fact that even such a stronghold of Maharashtra Intellectuals as Wai in the Poona District has felt the need to reaffirm its loyalty to the Congress programme and throw out a proposal for modifying that programme in so far as to permit of Congressmen entering the Councils.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

We referred the other day to the clash of interests revealed in the two Reports submitted by Sir M. Vishveshvaraya's Committee. The Majority Report is signed by all the Englishmen on the Committee. Their recommendations, if closely examined, do not seem to have been made with a desire to effect any material improvement in the existing system. Their proposals amount to nothing better than the turning out of a mere "Mistry" class of men, and the patch-work scheme proposed does not in any way satisfy India's present-day requirements. The mere giving of primary education to unskilled labourers and manual workers in cities and towns will not alone solve the difficulty. An intelligent, efficient supervisory staff must also be created by adequate training. For their training the Majority Report makes very little provision and as regards facilities for the better training of higher grades of technical students, the recommendations are very halting and half-hearted. It is admitted that two-thirds of the total number of workers in this Presidency engaged in industry are unskilled workers, and that the output of these workers will not be affected by technical education. This is the essential point of difference between the two Reports, and requires to be closely examined. In the "comprehensive" proposals placed before us by the Majority, the practical training of boys is confined to workshops and factories under arrangements similar to the so-called apprenticeship system. This practical training, they say, should not be given in workshops and factories attached to technical and industrial schools. With this finding the Minority does not agree, for the proposal strictly limits the number of students taking advantage of technical education. Large workshops and factories, where the apprenticeship system can be introduced, are confined to important cities and two or three towns in the Presidency. This system is optional and there is no statutory compulsion on the owners to admit apprentices in their workshops and factories. Again, most of the workers are drawn from rural areas, and till they are fairly grown up they do not migrate to cities for technical training. Most of them would thus be kept away from receiving practical training in large workshops and factories. The suggestion that "no attempts should be made to replace the training of skilled artisans in workshops and factories and under master craftsmen by a training in workshops attached to technical and industrial schools," must be strongly condemned as it does not improve upon the present vicious system which denies to practically eighty per cent. of the population the right of receiving practical training for technical careers.

The only feature of importance in the Majority Report is the concurrence with the Minority Report in regard to the need for a higher organisation for technological studies. In this connection the case made out by the representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mr. Kapilram Vakil, and Mr. J. C. K. Peterson, representing the Bombay Mill-Owners' Association, was irrefutable. Both belong to the firm of Messrs. Tata & Sons, whose experience in the importation of technically trained men from England has not been successful. It was pointed out by both these Tata men that not only are the conditions for the development of Indian industries retarded but economically it is a serious matter for consideration and means must be immediately provided to put a stop to the importation of men from abroad. The Committee has accepted these views and has recommended the establishment of a college and a faculty of technology attached to the Bombay University.

The Majority Report recommends that the Victoria Jubilee Institute should be better equipped and given financial assistance to the extent of rupees ten lakhs to complete its buildings. It appears the Principal of the School was a member of the Committee and that during the discussions he did not make a strong case for the institution. It was recognised that the latter fell short of expectations and the best course would be to create a new organisation rather than spend large sums of money on an institution which meets only a limited demand for secondary technical education. The financial assistance which the Majority recommend for this institution should, therefore, be diverted towards the creation of a College of Technology and this institution should be allowed to develop gradually, as it has done hitherto, with the help of its own resources. This is all that can be said about the Majority Report. The members signing it themselves admit that their proposals are extremely modest. They have made no serious effort to submit a constructive scheme nor have they attempted to modify materially the present-day character of technical education in the Presidency. Everyone knows that primary education is indispensable, that drawing and general elementary science in secondary schools are a necessity, and that a certain measure of practical elementary science and manual training is also necessary; but while these half truths are re-enunciated, the measures proposed by the Majority limit technical education to only a section of men in towns and cities and deprive the greater portion of the rural districts of its benefits. A Report which limits its consideration to only a small section of the population of the Presidency cannot be acceptable.

Notes of the Day

Mazharul Haque.

During his recent peregrinations through Eastern Bengal, Lord Lytton warmly protested that Government were not guilty of repression, but were only maintaining law and order, and if, in the commendable discharge of that first duty of all civilised Governments, they had to lock up people who were guilty of violence and intimidation, Government, his lordship averred, deserved praise rather than condemnation. Such protestations are useless in the face of concrete facts and in view of the manner in which officials in many parts of the country are abusing their power and indulging in lawless methods to combat peaceful political propaganda and suppress freedom of expression. It is not only individuals but also the Nationalist Press which has suffered from these methods. A favourite latter-day expedient with Government in dealing with the Press is to encourage the institution of defamation proceedings, civil and criminal, by their subordinate officials against editors and proprietors of Nationalist newspapers. Several such cases have been instituted in Bengal and the latest case is in Behar, where our esteemed friend, Mazharul Haque, has just been sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or, in default, suffer three months' imprisonment, on the plea of defaming the Inspector-General of Prisons, Behar. Our friend preferred to go to jail. The offence with which he was charged, consisted in his criticising, in the columns of his paper the "Motherland", the treatment meted out to Dr. Syud Mahmud, of Patna,—one of the General Secretaries of the Central Khilafat Committee,—in the Buxar jail. The Press Act is dead, but the ingenuity of the bureaucracy has evolved a worse engine of repression, calculated to make it almost impossible for any newspaper freely to criticise the official conduct of Government servants. An editor's calling is rendered more precarious than in the worst days of the Press Act, and this is because of the spineless attitude of Cooperators towards the campaign of repression. We congratulate Mazharul Haque and trust that his conviction may act as an eye-opener to all who still labour under the delusion that, with the repeal of the Press Act, repression of opinion has come to an end.

A Fantastic Scheme.

The other day, "New India" of Madras announced that a circular letter was being sent to "between 40 and 50 leaders of various schools of political thought in India who are believed to be against the boycott of the Legislatures." We have now received a copy of this circular letter. A fantastic scheme of action is outlined therein and, looking back on the course of events during the past few years, we have no reason to think that such a hotch-potch scheme has any chance of materializing. It is, however, a clever attempt to exploit the differences that at present exist between the Congressmen and a few intellectuals who have begun to feel restive under the discipline which Mahatma Gandhi has introduced into the political life of the country. It is facilely assumed by the signatories to the letter—Messrs. S. Natesan of Madras and Kanji Dwarkadas of Bombay, as "Hon. Secretaries of the Political Sections of the 1921 Clubs, Madras and Bombay" respectively—that "the question of questions for Indians to-day is: can all those who believe in Parliamentary Action unite together so far as to seek election to the Councils, in the autumn of next year, in order to obtain a mandate from the electors to take concerted action for the gaining of Home Rule in the shortest possible time?" The above-named political sections, we are told, "believe that such a temporary agreement is possible." It seems to us that the whole move is a kind of feeler, with a view to ascertain how far those composing the "political sections of the 1921 Clubs" can demoralise the Congress ranks and work for the disruption of the Congress policy. In order to attract a few unwary flies into the spider's web, all sorts of inducements are held out, and the sponsors of the move even promise absolute freedom of action to the members who might fall into the net. The letter which we publish elsewhere speaks for itself as to the futility of the proposed move, and should the Conference ever come into existence, the very terms of its membership preclude all chance of its achieving anything through the legislatures. The originators of this precious document are hopelessly out of touch with current public opinion, for it is apparent that they are still speaking in the terms of Mr. Montagu's discredited pronouncement of August, 1917.

Bombay Government and Public Opinion.

A superior Government official recently scouted our suggestion, in the course of a private conversation, that the Bombay Government were intolerant of public opinion and were trying underhand to fetter its expression. We had occasion incidentally to refer to the issue of a wonderfully "confidential" circular about the withholding of Government and official, including the High Court, advertisements from Nationalist journals, especially those which supported the Non-co-operation movement. In the case of the "Chronicle," exception was made in a small degree, that is, in so far as permitting officials to advertise in the "Chronicle" whenever such a course seemed to be advantageous—we are quoting from memory—to Government. In view of such a generous exception, we naturally did not wish to make capital out of the circular at the time but we took note of it as symptomatic of a line of policy. But it is not the only symptom that Sir George Lloyd's Government resent free criticism in the Press and would control even the expression of public opinion In this connection, the action of Government in confidentially circularizing Government departments not to buy any more safes from Messrs. Godrej and Boyce is not without significance. If Government did issue a circular, it was within their competence to do so—apart, of course, from the fact that thereby they would be deliberately discouraging Indian industrial enterprise—and the public will not complain except upon the score of pettiness of mind which is unworthy of the majesty of Government. Mr. Trivedi, M.L.C., with a view to elicit information, asked a question in the Legislative Council, but Mr. Lawrence of Sind fame would not give a frank, straightforward answer.

Godrej's Safes.

Mr. Trivedi asked: "(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the correspondence that appeared in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 15th September 1921 in which it is stated that a confidential Government circular from the Separate Department was issued asking Government officers not to buy any more iron safes from Messrs. Godrej and Boyce?

(b) Has any such circular been issued? If so, for what reasons?

(c) Has the firm's donation to Tilak Swaraj Fund any connection with the issue of the circular?

(d) Will Government be pleased to state how many safes were bought by them during the last five years and how many of them were of foreign make and how many of Indian manufacture and how many of the latter were bought from Messrs. Godrej and Boyce?"

Mr. Lawrence's answer was—"(a) Yes. (b) The "Chronicle's" correspondent was inaccurate. (c) and (d) Government have no further information to give." Mr. Lawrence's evasion of the question led to his being heckled by some members, who bombarded him with supplementary questions, much to his chagrin. It cannot be said that Mr. Lawrence emerged any the better for the wordy duel nor did the members get any satisfaction of their curiosity. Leaving aside Mr. Lawrence's belated assertion that the "Chronicle" orrespondent was inaccurate (!) in his description, the fact remains that such a serious allegation made against Government remains uncontradicted to this day. No one who knows Mr. Godrej will accuse him of "revolutionary" sympathies. His sin is that he is an Indian patriot who wishes to see his country freed from certain evils. His generous contribution of three lakhs to the Tilak Swaraj Fund was earmarked for promoting the cause of prohibition of strong drink among the people, and for removal of untouchability. Those who know the attitude which Government have taken up towards the Prohibition movement will not be surprised at their regarding Mr. Godrej's interest in the movement with disfavour, which was no doubt accentuated by the support, which Mr. Godrej gave Mahatma Gandhi, whom the bureaucracy regards as an "arch-revolutionary." The moral of it all seems to be that, despite all protestations to the contrary, the Bombay Government are not tolerant of free opinion, but regard any Indian magnate who shows sympathy with the aspirations of his fellow-countrymen as a dangerous individual with whom Government may no longer have even business dealings.

Mahatma Gandhi—The Anti-Christ!

The "Mahratta" writes:—

"The "Swarajya" of the 18th instant contains the startling announcement that Mahatma Gandhi is called "the Anti-Christ" by Mr. A. C. Rose from Madras in his letter to the "Christian" of London. We have heard the Moderates styling Mahatmaji as an "anarchist." Mr. Rose improves it a little further and calls him "Anti-Christ." We have been reading sermons of American missionaries comparing Mahatma Gandhi with Christ. And here comes a missionary from Madras calling him Anti-Christ. Now one man cannot be both Christ and Anti-Christ. How can we then explain the difference? Is it because one missionary views him from America and the other from Madras, that they find themselves exactly at the antipodes of one another? That is the only explanation that at once suggests itself! To us Mahatma Gandhi is neither Christ nor Anti-Christ—he is *Mahatma Gandhi*."

THE HAGUE.

FINAL SOLUTION.

L. GEORGE'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 26.

In the debate on the Hague Conference, Mr. Clynes urged that Russia's new economic policy justified Britain promoting the issue of credits to assist Russia.

Mr. Lloyd George, thought the Conference, represented the very great advance towards the final solution of the problem. Russia would not get credits until security had been established. The Government loans to Russia, in any case, were impossible and the Russian Government must, before recognition could be accorded to it, establish their *bona fides* by the restoration of the confiscated properties or the compensation to owners. Russian representatives at the Hague were taking back this proposition, and he earnestly hoped their Government would give an unequivocal answer and act on it. Things would not improve in Russia until she called in the civilised world, western brains, trade and skill.

RUSSIAN CURRENCY.

Referring to the state of the Russian currency, the Premier said an Englishman recently returned from Russia told him he gave a tip of three million roubles to a couple of porters and they turned round and asked: "Is that sort of payment you give an honest Bolshevik?" (Laughter.) He concluded with an optimistic reference to the better spirit of co-operation in Europe by which alone peace and prosperity could be restored.

GENL. MAURICE'S CHALLENGE

LLOYD GEORGE EMULATES THE 'IRON DUKE.'

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 26.

The retreat of the Fifth army in April 1918 is recalled by a letter from Major-General Maurice to Mr. Lloyd George demanding the withdrawal of the imputation contained in the statement made by the Premier in the House of Commons in May 1918, that Major-General Maurice had supplied incorrect information regarding the numerical strength of the army in France. Major-General Maurice states that he is now in a position to produce proofs that his department warned the Ministers of the danger of diminishing the British strength on the west front.

Mr. Lloyd George replies that he is content to leave the matter to the unprejudiced judgment of posterity, while as regards the threat to publish the correspondence, he would refer Major-General Maurice to the short observation made in similar circumstances by the Duke of Wellington.

The correspondence is to be published by the "Westminster Gazette."

Note.—The Duke of Wellington's reply to the theat to publish certain correspondence was "Publish and be damned."

IRREGULARS IN FULL RETREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.

Dublin.—The National troops continue to drive the Irregulars in the west, and are practically unopposed. Castlebar, the principal rebel stronghold in the west, was captured without a shot.

The Irregulars, before retiring, carried out their usual practice of destroying barracks, the courthouse, and the jail. A number of other positions in Mayo have been abandoned, and the rebels are retreating so rapidly that it is impossible for the National forces to keep pace with them. They are described as a demoralised horde of fugitives torn with dissensions and mutiny.

One leader is reported to have been executed at Charlestown.

BIG BATTLE ANTICIPATED.

IRREGULARS UNDER DE VALERA'S COMMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.

Competent authorities in Dublin daily anticipate a big battle in the South, probably between Fermoy and Waterford, where Irregulars, commanded by De Valera, are believed to have concentrated in large numbers with a view to making a definite stand.'

PRINTERS' DISPUTE.

DEFECTIONS ON BOTH SIDES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.

There have been defections on both sides in the printers' dispute. A number of men have returned to work unconditionaly, while some masters are agreeing to pay the old rates, refunding the deductions already made. Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire are the counties most badly hit by the strike. Fifteen hundred men are idle in Yorkshire and three thousand in Lancashire and Cheshire, where a complete stoppage prevails in newspaper and jobbing offices in twenty-three towns.

LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

SUGGESTION TO CURTAIL PRODUCTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 26.

The "Manchester Guardian" reports from Oldham that owing to an unusual depression in the cotton trade, a few members of the Oldham Master Cotton Spinners' Association are suggesting an organised curtailment of the production, but the Association is not likely to agree to this as many firms are in a position to work full time on recent orders.

GERMAN POLITICS.

SERIOUS CRISIS.

DISAGREEMENT WITH BAVARIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.

Berlin.—A communique issued here says: "Serious political situation, consequent upon the Bavarian Government's refusal to carry out law for the protection of the Republic, has been considered at several meetings of the Central Government, and the Ministers absent on leave have been summoned to Berlin, because it is advisable to hear the views of all Cabinet Ministers before the final decisions are taken. Government will resolutely and calmly protect the rights of the Empire."

BAVARIA'S RELATIONSHIP WITH IMPERIAL GOVT.

LERCHENFIELD'S ACCUSATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.

Berlin. The Premier, Herr Lerchenfield, in a speech in the Bavarian Diet, on the subject of the conflict with the Imperial Government said, whilst sharing the abhorrence of the murder of Dr. Rathenau he regretted that the politicians in Berlin had enacted anti-democratic measures tending to class domination and the establishment of a centralised State, ruthlessly ignoring the autonomy rights of the Federal States.

He declared that Bavaria regarded the creation of a special tribunal to defend the Republic, with judges nominated by the Imperial President, as an encroachment upon the Bavarian judicial rights. He admitted that the other Federal States had not supported Bavaria's objections, but protested that the atmosphere in Berlin was poisoned against Bavaria by persons in the receipt of French pay. He concluded by saying that Bavaria's resistance to the Reichstag's measures did not affect her loyalty to the Empire.

The Diet passed a vote of confidence in the Government.

Trains from Bavaria are crowded with tourists fleeing from a possible danger of internal disturbances.

BAVARIAN DECREES.

DECLARED INVALID BY IMPERIAL GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 27.

PARIS.—A telegram from Berlin says that, apparently with a view to giving Bavaria an opportunity to reconsider her attitude, the Imperial Government has issued a declaration in which it considers invalid the Bavarian decrees, which infringe Imperial legislation. The declaration points out that serious consequences will attend Bavaria's refusal to apply the Republican law to the right bank of the Rhine, and hopes that Munich will confirm the Imperial law in the interest of Germany.

FAILURE OF CROPS IN W. GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.

Berlin.—It is announced that owing to a drought from May to July, there has been a complete failure of the crops in large areas in western Germany, especially in the Rhine Province and the Bavarian Palatinate.

ENGINEERING INDUSTRY.

FRESH TROUBLE POSSIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.

There is the possibility of a fresh trouble in the engineering industry. The ballot of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the National Union of Foundry Workers and the National Federation of General Workers resulted in 43,937 voting for, and 70,900 voting against, the acceptance of the employers' proposal to reduce the war bonus by three instalments of five shillings and sixpence each during the next three months.

Representatives of the Unions meet the employers, on Thursday, to discuss the situation.

PONTYPRIDD BYE-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.

The bye-election at Pontypridd was a gain for the Labour Party.

The figures were Mr. Mardy Jones (Labour) 16630, Lieut. T. A. Lewis (Co. Liberal) 12550.

The contest was due to the appointment of Mr. Lewis as a Coalition Whip.

A NOTEWORTHY FEATURE.

Pontypridd is the twentieth Coalition bye-election defeat, and is noteworthy because it happened in Wales, and because it excludes a Whip from the House of Commons as member for what was thought to be a safe seat. The miners' anger with the Government is probably largely responsible for the defeat as the constituency is predominantly mining.

GANDHI IN GAOL.

"THE EVANGELIST OF A HIGHER LIFE."

(A sermon delivered by Dr. Walter Walsh on 14th May, 1922, on behalf of the Free Religious Movement towards World-Religion and World-Brotherhood in Steinway Hall, London.)

First Reading: "The Duty of Civil Disobedience" (Thoreau, *Anti-Slavery and Reform Papers.*)

Second Reading: "The Meeting of West and East" (Tagore, *Creative Unity*).

The latest utterance of Mr. G. B. Shaw assures us that prison is a failure. Now if prison life fails to reform a criminal, how much more must it fail to subdue the spirit of disaffection in Mahatma Gandhi condemned for six years to an Indian jail? I know not what is the way of life in an Indian prison, but if we think of those 60 Moplahs suffocated in transit the other week, we shall conclude that the conditions are not those of a sanatorium. And the prisons must be crammed to stifling point, judging from the orgie of incarceration prevailing from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, the victims ranging over all ages and conditions, from veteran nationalists to highbred ladies, youthful devotees little more than children, and, the other day, to Gandhi's like-minded son. The epic of a New India is being written before our eyes.

"Wherever a man comes, there comes revolution," said Emerson in his memorable Divinity School Address. Let us see what kind of a man is this Gandhi, whom the British Government consigns to the same fate as its forgers, thieves, and wife-beaters. I collect my information from a great many different sources—Indian and European, a jumble of truths, lies and half-truths—compare and edit them, presenting you with a statement that is as nearly true as my best judgment can make it.

If we were to select three of the most illustrious names of living men, we might choose in science, Professor Bose of Calcutta; in literature, Rabindranath Tagore; and Mahatma Gandhi in the sphere of action,—all three being Indians. The last named I take to be one of those creative geniuses who appear at long intervals to build up new dispensations just when the old are crumbling. The man comes, and revolution is on his heels. Whitman agrees with Emerson—Produce great persons; the rest follows. In India, the rest is following with great rapidity. To stimulate the revolution nothing was wanting but governmental repression, and this our representatives are effectively providing. It may be true that, as governors, they can do nothing else. The question, in that case, is whether they ought not to desist from the attempt to govern a country against its will.

MAHATMA'S FEAR.

In thrusting this high-minded reformer behind prison bars, the government is hoping to constrain the best spirit of the East; but while they may restrain its physical embodiment in the leader, they cannot confine the spirit itself which is embodied in an entire people. Mahatma Gandhi is popularly regarded as a divine being, which for us means that he is the Indian ideal made visible to the common man. I cannot recall any character in history who appears to have been more selfless, more modestly consecrated, or to have offered a purer sacrifice to humanity. Like all the great saints the Mahatma is filled with a sense of his own unworthiness, and, while unbaring a soul of extraordinary purity and holiness, laments his own imperfections, and declares that he can survive only through his great hope of India's redemption. His heart is in tune with the Infinite, and he fears nothing that man can do to him. The only thing he fears is that India, through the martyrdoms that lie before her, instead of holding fast to the ideal of sacrifice and non-violence, may accept the doctrine of the sword; in which case his life as an Indian would be finished, and he would retire to the jungles of Hindustan to end his days in fasting, penance, and prayer for his own and his country's unworthiness. Against a soul like this, the principalities, powers and empires of the world war in vain.

Accepting this hero-saint as the embodiment of the spirit of progress and reform, his imprisonment signifies the impounding of Progress and Reform themselves at the hands of British officialdom; no new thing these late years. He declares that he is sustained by the hope of diminishing the misery of India's suffering, dumb millions. Do not imagine that the reformation on foot in India is the creation of this one man. Far from it. Like a cleansing wave it has been sweeping over that vast peninsula, bringing to light new loyalties and ideals, as a movement to suppress the drink traffic, to abolish caste in its lowest form as it affects those known as "Untouchables," to secure economic freedom by the spinning-wheel, to heal the feud between Hindus and Muslims, and above all, as the synthesis of the whole, to accomplish this by the pure methods of non-violence. If this reformation can be carried through, its effect upon human destiny will exceed that of the German reformation under Martin Luther, inasmuch as its spirit is incomparably finer, its outlook far wider and more humane, and it starts from a higher state of human development. Over all the elements which might misshape themselves into a cauldron of furious war rises the clear figure of Mahatma Gandhi, like the angel of a new annunciation, applying to new conditions India's (and the world's) old, old gospel of peace and good-will; the spiritual faith that the only way to self-realisation and moral freedom for nations as for individuals is through non-resistance to the uttermost limit. With contemporary influence probably greater than has ever emanated from any previous reformer, he is standing against the embattled powers of empire and militarism—not for India's rights alone, but,—for the rights of man; the right to freedom, self-expression, self-determination, liberty of speech and of public assembly, public trials, justice in public administration, and the shaping of moral ideals. For all those lovely things, against such fearful odds, this intrepid saint advances without sword or shield, with nothing but the word of truth in his mouth, and the immense influence of a consecrated personality, which St. Francis of Assisi might have envied. The situation is unparalleled, not in its essential nature perhaps, but in its magnitude. The advance of David against Goliath is only a feeble parable of the situation. I see that this is the world's affair; not merely India's. It may be that the world's freedom is to be won on the plains of India, not merely its freedom from military oppressers, but—what is more important—freedom from its own evil obsessions.

"A SIMILAR SCENE."

For a verbatim account of Gandhi's trial, defence and condemnation, I had to turn to a foreign paper, from which I learned that, with the utmost gentleness, the accused had acknowledged disaffection towards—that is, want of love for—British Government over India, admitting as being himself a lawyer, that his judge could do no other than give adverse judgment. I am equally bound to say that the judge vied with the accused in respectful demeanour, and performed what he thought to be his duty in a manner which was manifestly sorrowful. One is resistlessly drawn back 2,000 years for a similar scene. Then, too, the Roman Pilate was remorseful and would willingly have washed his hands of the whole business. Both Jew and Indian were impeached for the same crime. Listen,—"Then they took Jesus and led him to Pilate. And they began to accuse him, saying, we found this fellow perverting the nation, and forbidding to give tribute to Caesar. . . . And they were the more fierce, saying, He stirreth up the people." This parallel is either the justification of Gandhi, or the condemnation of Jesus. I challenge the lawgivers of Christendom to gainsay.

As with the Nazarene, again, so with the Indian; both being spiritual leaders were insensibly sucked into the malevolent atmosphere of politics; for, as I have often told you, the purer a religion is, the more destructive it ultimately is to tyrannise. Tyrants know that very well, and cannot rest till they get the religious reformer hoisted upon a cross, or safe behind the bars of an iron cage. As it was to Jesus, so to Gandhi, politics is more than the mere game it seems to the professional statesman, being valued as an instrument of spiritual renovation, facilitating the removal of obstacles to moral regeneration and to the development of domestic virtues. He aims at purifying the public life of his people; and while even in his influence on political events he immeasurably outsoars and will immortally survive the politicians who are matching themselves against him, he is essentially the evangelist of a higher life. We would not dream of classing him with fighting patriots like Spartacus or Oliver Cromwell, any more than we would class General Booth with General Foch. His message is gospel, not policy. Even his method of non-cooperation is advanced as a means of self-discipline, the path of sacrifice by which Indian life is to receive its highest fulfilment. Nay, beyond that, he perceives the radiant possibility of radically improving human life in the mass; and is the enemy of Western civilisation only so far as it seems to him injurious to the moral nature of man.

So, then, we clear Mahatma Gandhi of the last suspicion of being a mere destructive fanatic, or even a wilful rebel. Neither destruction, rebellion, nor fanaticism possess his clear soul. The spectacle of India's demoralisation has turned him from a friend into an implacable, even if pacific, foe of Western civilisation. Specially he deplores the slavish descent into insincerity that never fails to be developed in a subject race by the necessity of propitiating the foreign conqueror. It is not his physical prowess that makes him formidable. That ascetic form—he weighs about a hundred pounds, the weight of a girl just entering on her teens—would seem out of place as a leader of warriors. Neither is it his intellect that makes him the revered inspirer of India's millions—I should say that the leaders of the Russian revolution excel him in pure brain-force as much as they fall beneath him in moral influence. Nor is it his oratory that inflames his followers to heroic action—for his speech is calm, temperate, reasonable, addressed to the conscience and the higher nature, appealing ever and ever for sacrifice, not for conquest; for suffering, not for victory. Truly the strangest revolutionary that ever lived! What is the secret? It is to be found in the perfect purity of his motives, the sincerity of his character, his boundless compassion, that limitless self-renunciation which is the test of Indian divinity, the love which includes all and stoops to embrace the lowest. Turning aside from the pathway of professional advancement and affluence, he went down to the very abyss of Indian misery, where sweltered the "untouchables", stripped himself of earthly possessions, and gave himself as a living sacrifice for humanity. These are the kind of men India makes its gods; while the West bows before the golden calf, the sceptre or the sword.

Let me here present a brief summary of the grievances which have created this

(Continued on next page.)

MAULVI MAZHARUL HAQUE.

PREFERS GAOL TO PAYING FINE.

SENTENCED TO THREE MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PATNA, July 26.

Maulvi Mazharul Haque of the Sedaquat Ashram who was prosecuted under Section 500, I. P. C. was tried to-day by Mr. Johnstone the Additional District Magistrate of Patna. Huge crowds assembled in the court and to accommodate all, the Collectorate staff arranged the court to be held in a more commodious place. Mr. Johnstone who arrived at 1-30 p.m. and went to his usual courtroom and found therein the complainant and his vakil who insisted on Maulvi Haque Sahib coming back to that room which he did.

Col. Banatwalla, the complainant, was the first witness examined. He deposed to his "glorious" official career and said Haque Sahib's article in the "Motherland" of May 26th was highly defamatory and calculated to lower him in the estimation of the public servants and his friends.

There was no cross examination. After a clerk proved Haque Sahib's declaration, the Magistrate convicted Haque Sahib and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default three months' simple imprisonment. The distinguished accused cheerfully undertook to go to prison. After shaking hands with friends and amidst defening cries of "Vandemataram" *Mazharul Haque ki jai*, etc., he was removed in a c[redacted]ail. Haque Sahib has decided not [redacted]view any body. Mrs. Haque w[redacted]ent has taken the whole t[redacted]

A PARTIN[redacted]ESSAGE.

"AM MORALLY THOUGH NOT LEGALLY LIABLE

Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque published the following statement as leading article in this week's "Motherland." He made no statement before the Court.—

MY STATEMENT.

My humble offerings have not been accepted by my God and I am condemned to wonder aimlessly in this world where *Maya* reigns supreme. Last Friday when I surrendered myself, I did so in the fullest conviction that though my body would be imprisoned, my mind and my spirit would attain that freedom which my heart so incessantly and intensely cried for. But the Divine will has denied this consummation of my desire. Why have any desire at all? *Thrishna* kills the soul. To be desireless is the culmination of human life. People would perhaps charge me for this sentiment with madness or fanaticism. Yes, love of religion *is* fanaticism and love of one's country *is* madness. I plead guiltly to both charges.

The charge in court against me is that I defamed the Inspector-General of Prisons. Let me say at once that nothing was farther from my intention than to defame any body. My only object in writing the article which is the subject matter of the charge, was to bring about a reform in the jail administration of the Province, by prominently drawing the attention of the public to the inhumanities perpetrated in Bebar Jails. I was also concerned as to the religion of Islam, which according to the most reliable information, then available, was being assailed. I am sorry, that my later informations tally with the former ones and I am compelled to maintain that the statements in the article of the 26th May were literally true As a matter of fact they were rather under-coloured than over-coloured; and if I were to write again I, with my present information, would use stronger language. I have read the article over and over again and I have failed to see that it is defamatory in the legal sense of the term. Having come to this conclusion, I regret that I cannot plead guilty to the charge. It would have given me the greatest pleasure to be in a position to offer my apologies to the Inspector-General of Prisons, but the fates have denied that pleasure to me.

However I clearly see where I have been wrong. It is obvious that my style of writing has given pain to the Inspector-General of Prisons, otherwise he would not have taken the trouble of going to court. In my indignation at the insult to my religion I forgot the vow of non-violence that I had taken. At the time of writing I thought of my own feelings and not of the pain that I was inflicing upon the feelings of Col. Sir Hormusji Banatwala. Now I confess that I was violent in my thought and am morally though not legally liable and for this lapse I most sincerely apologise and am ready to make any reparations in my power. I intend to ask Mr. Joshtone to whose file the case has been transferred for some reason or other, to inflict the severest punishment in his power. It might expiate the sin of hurting the feelings of a human being, than which there is no greater crime in the code of human morality. Now I hope I have reached that stage of life when the passions of this world do not influence me. At least they will not dissuade me from doing the right thing at the right moment.

Too long have I deceived myself and practised all sorts of camouflage over my right feelings. Perhaps Satan is deceiving me in my present attitude as well but I have the satisfaction of knowing that I am sincere and truthful a[redacted] am going to suffer for my religion.

I had drafted the [redacted]lowing message be-

ALLEGED ATROCITIES.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

TO BE COMPOSED OF RED CROSS WORKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.

Reuter understands that the French proposal that the commission of enquiry into the atrocities alleged to have been committed by Turks and Greeks should be composed of the Red Cross workers in Constantinople has been accepted.

The Commission is to pursue enquiries on the spot and will be divided into two sections, one working in Turkey and the other in Greece.

GEN. TOWNSHEND'S ARRIVAL AT ANGORA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Gen. Townshond has arrived at Angora and has been cordially received by the President of the Council of Commissaries.

Sir Charles Townshend's former adversary in Mesopotamia, Nour-ed-Din, has placed himself at the General's disposal during the latter's fortnight's stay in Angora.

GENERAL TOWNSEND.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT KONIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 28.

Constantinople.—A message from Angora states General Townsend arrived at Konia from Beyrut, and was enthusiastically received.

JEMAL PASHA.

REPORTED ASSASSINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.

Constantinople.—The Assassination of Jemal Pasha, Turkish Adviser to the Afghan Army and formerly Commander in Syria and Palestine, is reported from Tiflis.

(Tiflis is the headquarters of the Armenian Revolutionary Societies.)

RECENT RAND REVOLT.

LEADER SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 26.

Johannesburg.—The special Treason Court consisting of three judges, which is trying cases in connection with the recent Rand revolt, has concluded the first case in which one of the principal leaders of revolt has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

DEATH OF TUBERCULOSIS EXPERT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.

Mr. Arthur Ransome, tuberculosis expert, has died.

CABLE ITEMS.

Paris.—General Maistre, victor of the battle of Malmaison in the great war is dead.

At the opening of the British Rubber Manufacturers' Research Association new laboratory, in East Croydon, Lord Colwyn said the rubber manufacturing industry was only in its childhood. He was confident that the prosperity of the rubber industry would be restored in due time.

All classes of coal rose five shillings at Swansea on Wednesday, as the result of a demand from America. Anthracite is sixty-five shillings per ton, a price which is a postwar record.

The House of Lords have passed a resolution favouring the removal of the embargo on cattle imported from the Dominions subject to precautions by means of quarantine.

Granada (Spain).—An aeroplane on the Casa Blanca-Toulouse Mail Service caught fire and crashed at Guadix. The pilot and two passengers were burnt to death.

GOODWOOD PLATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.

The Goodwood Plate resulted as follows:—

Flintjack (3-1).
Air Balloon (7-2).
The Villager (100-8).

Six ran; won by half a length, two lengths separating the second and the third.

fore I went to Court last time and I print it here in the hope that it may appeal to some one of my beloved country.

THE MESSAGE.

Do not hold any demonstration or meeting on my account, but ply the spinning wheel, weave and wear Khaddar, consolidate and maintain the Hindu-Muslim unity. I say to my Muslim brethren that in the coming Baqr-id abstain from cow-sacrifice and try to understand your Hindu brothers and treat them as your neighbours. If my countrymen perform these acts, earnestly, zealously and religiously, their freedom is not very far.

Now I bid adieu to all my friends and ask them to forgive me my shortcomings.

MAZHARUL HAQUE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BILL.

CORPORATION'S POWER OF MAKING APPOINTMENTS.

FURTHER DISCUSSION IN COUNCIL.

(From our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 26.

After much discussion, the Council considered the Corporation's powers of appointing Municipal officers above Rs. 500 under Section 80. At present the power was vested in the Commissioner, and it was proposed to give powers to the Corporation under the new Act.

Mr. Gandhi proposed the deletion of the Section giving powers to the Municipality. Mr. Hidayatulla accepted the amendments of Mr. Petit, and Mr. Haveliwalla complained that it was not fair after accepting it in the Select Committee. Mr. Petit asked whether the Council thought that the new corporation which was to be brought into existence under the new Act, was believed by them to be incapable of exercising those powers. Did they think that the new democratic Corporation would not be fit to exercise such responsibilities?

Mr. Haveliwalla agreed with the previous speaker, and said those powers were specially asked for by the Corporation and at their request inserted in the Bill, and now they were suddenly taking them away.

SIR CHIMANLAL SUPPORTS AMENDMENT.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, supporting the amendment, said there would be no injustice done to the Corporation because they were not doing away with any powers which it already possessed. He was afraid if the powers were granted to the Corporation they might be misused. There might be canvassing, favouritism, and jobbery. It was better to vest the powers in the hands of a single individual than of a Corporation.

Rao Bahadur Kale objected to the amendment. Where the powers rested in the hands of a single individual he was as likely to go wrong as the Corporation and likely to be influenced in the same way as the Corporation.

Rao Bahadur Chitale said when they were democratising the Corporation they must take some risks. Those powers were granted to Councils and why should they not be granted to the Corporation. They wanted to democratise the corporation, and when the question of granting such small powers came before the Council they were scratching their heads and casting doubts. Even a single individual was likely to be influenced in some way as the Corporation, but there was a safeguard in the case of a Corporation which did not exist in the case of individuals. While a Corporation could be taken to task by the ratepayers, one individual could not be so dealt with. It would certainly be a bad day if that was an earnest of what was going to be given to local bodies.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas could not congratulate Government on the way they had conducted the Bill. Efficiency was generally the watchword of this Presidency, but he was afraid they had lost that reputation for once, and he hoped they would not repeat it again. The provision was in original Bill in the draft, and was carried through in the Select Committee unanimously. It was not proper for Government now to go back on its promises and take away with one hand what it had given with the other.

Mr. D. R. Jadhav supported the amendment.

Mr. J. S. Haji, opposing, asked whether it was proper to distrust the persons who were going to be elected by rate-payers by saying that they would be amenable to outside influences. He thought it was not a good augury for the Council to accept such a suggestion.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani was surprised at the inconsistent position taken up by Government and by the Minister. He believed that Sir Ibrahim was responsible for many suggestions in the Bill, and he wondered whether he was also responsible for this present retrograde move. He asked whether the Government was going to stultify itself by removing the powers from the Bill and thought it was not a proper suggestion to make that the future corporation would not be able to carry on its duties properly, and it was a slur on it. Were they thinking that the future Corporations of Bombay would be unable to carry on their corporate responsibilities? It was hardly fair and just to accept such a retrograde suggestion as this.

SIR IBRAHIM EXPLAINS.

Sir Ibrahim said he was going to place the position clearly before the Council so that it could realise what the real issue was. It was not his intention to try and persuade any person to take a particular line; but members must realise what exactly the issue was before them so that they might vote in the right way. He would never be a party to distrust being shown to the Corporation, and he need not say he had steadily resented any adverse and unjust criticism that had been levelled at it in the past. He asked therein to realise the constitution of the Corporation, which was quite different from that of District Municipalities, which were executive bodies, while the former was only a deliberative body and the executive functions were deliberately withheld by statute. Members of the Council who were not conversant with the constitution of the Corporation might run away with the idea that the Commissioner was an autocrat, and could do as he liked. While the Municipal Commissioner had coordinate authority with the Corporation and the Standing Committee, he was entirely controlled by the Corporation. It was stated that the Corporation had the powers of purse, and it was asked why he should not have these powers also. If the Commissioner acted in a way detrimental to the interests of the Corporation then there were bludgeon clauses in the Act. The Commissioner was under the entire control of the Corporation, and they had power to dismiss him. He asked whether those powers were not overwhelming and overpowering to control the Commissioner. He thought if such powers, as were suggested were granted to the Corporation it would be disastrous to it.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said the suggestion was sent to the Government long before the Bill came before the Council, and it was sent with the express consent of the Commissioner who was an officer of Government. They had not cited any example of the Corporation having made a mistake in making such appointments. The Commissioner was more likely to be influenced by extraneous influences than the Corporation as a body. They had made the new Corporation, and were they afraid of giving such rights to that Corporation? He was sure the new Corporation would bring votes of censure every now and then if it did not approve of the action of the Commissioner, and to avoid that he asked that power to be vested in the Corporation. They had created this a hotchpotch Corporation and were they now afraid to give it the necessary powers?

Rao Bahadur Sathe did not accept Sir Ibrahim's arguments. There was not much difference in this city and District Municipal Act for the power was vested either in an individual or a Corporate body. He asked the Council to democratise the Corporation and give it more powers.

Rao Saheb Harilal Desai said when the District Municipal Act was passed such powers were advocated to be vested in the Municipalities by Sir P. M. Mehta, and Sir C. H. Setalvad, also by the leader of the House

Sir Ibrahim said he was not present there.

Continuing, said the speaker, it was not proper to take over these powers from the Corporation which they wanted to give under the Bill.

Mr. Pradhan supported Mr. Gandhi's amendment, and said he was surprised at the Parsi phalanx's attitude.

The President asked him not to make suggestions against particular communities.

Mr. Pradhan said the Parsi members had opposed the amendment. The President again said so far only one Parsi member had spoken, and it was most improper to make any reflections on particular communities. Mr. Pradhan supported Mr. Gandhi.

S. K. Bole opposed Mr. Gandhi's suggestion.

The Council then adjou[illegible] till tomorrow

IMPRESSIO[illegible]

At question time, H[illegible] Hayward came off second b[illegible] answering Mr. Gandhi's questions about it jail rules. Mr. Hayward said one copy was in the Council library, but he could not say whether members would be supplied with copies on payment, as he did not know whether they were available. He could not even instruct the Government Central Press to supply copies on payment, as he did not know whether there were available copies. All the best efforts of Messrs. Gandhi and Petit could not elicit more information from Mr. Hayward than what he had given. The Umreth Municipal scandal next received some attention. Mr. Trivedi's question brought on an answer from the Minister, Mr. Hidayatullah that the statement that the Mamlatdar had forcibly prevented, etc., was incorrect. Mr. Trivedi pressed further and asked for a correct statement. To this, the Minister said there was no answer, and this answer caused some laughter.

Further questioned on same point by Mr. Trivedi, whether the police were brought in, brought Mr. Hayward to his aid who dismissed the whole thing with one of his airy nothings by saying that it was probably quite untrue. This truthful answer did not satisfy Mr. Trivedi, and he wanted to comment on it. The President, intervening, said it was open to the Government member either to answer questions or sit mute. It was the questioner's duty, if he were dissatisfied with the answer, to bring a vote of censure or, at budget time, bring a motion for the reduction of the salary. That closed the incident.

MINISTER'S IGNORANCE.

Discussion on the Municipal Act Amending Bill was then resumed. It was no easy task to pilot it through the Council. The Minister knew as little about it as the man in the moon, and the Council was nonplussed every now and then as to what action it should take. The President again and again rebuked the Minister for the inartistic way in which he had presented the bill to the Council. Once he said the whole thing was done irregularly. No copies of the amendments were supplied to the Chair. He complained, and when he said anything he was contradicted by the Minister. Mr. Haviliwalla suggested the whole House might go into a Committee and the President said there was no such thing as a Committee. Continuing, he said he was going to adjourn the debate, and take the Bill to-morrow morning. Copies of amendments must be supplied to him before the evening he said. The Minister pleaded there was only one more amendment to be moved. The President then proceeded with the Bill.

After a time difficulties again cropped up, and now and then a halt had to be made to come to a decision. The President said the language of amendment was not at all legal language, and they should have been couched in a better language. It appeared from the whole proceedings that nobody was sure of his ground and both the President and the Minister were slowly groping their way through darkness. Mr. D. J. Ferreira complained that members had no copies of amendments and that they neither felt any interest in the proceedings, nor could they follow them, properly. The President said he could not help it, and that those who felt no interest in the proceedings must keep their mouths shut. This brought the Council no nearer to the solution and the members had to fumble through anyhow. When it was 4 o'clock, the President said they should adjourn for lunch and then decide about it. He then left the chair. So much for the morning's work.

MR GANDHI'S STRANGE MOVE.

After lunch the whole process was repeated but at the fag end of this day, an important surprise was sprung upon the Council by Mr. C. M. Gandhi rising to move his deletion of powe[illegible] conferred on the Corporation to appoin[illegible]ll officers getting over Rs. 500 monthl[illegible] This was accepted by the Minister and supported by Government, but except Mr. Pradhan, who had to be twice snubbed by the President severely for casting reflections on the Parsi community, every member who did not sit on the Government benches strongly opposed this deletion. Some strong speeches were made and Mr. Kanji said he could not congratulate the Government on the way they had handled the Bill.

The Council had not voted upon the amendment before adjourning till tomorrow.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

POONA, July 27.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday, Sir N. G. Chandavarker presiding. Discussion was resumed on the clause empowering the Municipal Corporation to make all appointments over Rs. 500 per month. Mr. C. M. Gandhi had moved that the clause be deleted.

PRESIDENT'S RULING.

The President said he had considered the whole question again and he thought it was not fair to the House and to the Government that a question of principle should be raised at the third reading of Bill, when it was being read clause by clause. The Bill had gone through the first reading through the select committee and was read the second time. The Government had granted vast new powers under the Bill and the power of making appointments was included in it. It might be convenience to the Government to bring the amendment if they were going to evade precedent it might be used in a way embarrassing to the Government in future. He therefore warned the House against a departure of this kind.

Mr. D. J. Ferreira continuing the discussion said the Bill had been brought forward after great cogitation and deliberation and if there was the slightest dissenting voice it should have been heard at the first reading of the Bill. It was a gratuitous insult to the suspect body which was not even in existence but which was going to be created under the Bill.

Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence quoted examples of Canada and Australia where he said the power of making appointments was taken away from parliaments. In United States there was the spoils system and the party which came into power distributed all appointments. The Bombay Corporation was so well-known because of its separation of executive from administrative responsibilities. He opposed the granting of powers contained in the section.

JEALOUS OF CORPORATION'S HONOUR.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said it was implied that new powers would bring jobbery and corruption into the Corporation. He thought it was an insult to the new democratic constitution to say such things of it.

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas said they had been asked why there was this sudden change on the part of the Government in accepting the suggestion for deleting of the clause. He could understand the zeal of members of their Corporation and could understand their resentment. But when the Minister saw his mistake the Government rather than see the mistake pass through wanted to rectify it. Let them consider what was done in joint stock companies where all powers of a Minor nature were given to managing agents. The Corporation could always call upon the Municipal Commissioner for explanation whenever necessary, but he objected to all those powers being vested in a body consisting of 106 members. He moved an amendment adding the words, "Appointments, etc., shall be made by commissioner subject to the approval of the Standing Committee."

PRESIDENT PULLS UP MR. PURSHOTTAMDAS.

Mr. Purshottamdas was proceeding with his speech when the President said the speaker had to take his ruling and that was that he ruled the discussion out of order.

The President said he had said both yesterday and to-day that clause 26 contained a principle which was confirmed at the first reading. The Council might limit the but they could not extend it. By the first reading the Council concerned the situated another.

principle that the Corporation should be vested with certain powers. The amendment departed from the principle and substituted an other.

CLAUSE ACCEPTED.

The Hon. Mr. P. J. Mead moved the closure which was accepted and Mr. Hidayatullah was called upon to reply. He got up and said as the concensus of opinion was in favour of the clause he accepted it. This decision was received with loud cheers by the Council.

Other clauses were gone through without much discussion.

The result of to-day's discussion was to postpone the third reading of the Municipal Act Amending Bill to Monday next after discussing it for five days. The Corporation members fought strongly to get it postponed for six months but they could not succeed. The President at the outset warned Government that they were going to create a precedent which, though convenient to them now, might be embarrassing to them when used by the opposition in future.

When in the third reading of the Bill they were discussing matters of principle as in the case of giving powers to the Corporation to make all appointments above Rs. 500. Dr. Ferriera, who continued the dicussion made a long speech but the President had to ask him often to come to the point under discussion. Mr. Dumasia resented the new Corporation being suspected of nepotism and jobbery before it had even come into existence. Mr. Purshottamdas who brought forward an amendment that the powers of making appointments should be vested in the Commissioner, subject to the approval of the Standing Committee, quoted the example of joint stock companies, where powers of making sundry and minor appointments were given to managing directors or agents. His amendment was, however, ruled out of order, as the President thought it contained altogether a new principle. They could limit the principle but could not extend it by means of an amendment. Sir Ibrahim wanted to speak on it questioning the decision. The President said he knew what he was doing and he would not like his ruling to be questioned. Mr. Lawrence who supported the deletion, dived into the constitutional history of Canada and Australia for taking away the powers proposed to be vested in the Corporation. He was speaking on the Spoil System of America where the party in power monopolised all offices but the President told him that the Council was considering about local bodies and if he had quoted examples of county councils that would have been more pertinent to the discussion. The President then suggested that the clause had been discussed sufficiently and some one should move the closure. When that was done he called upon the Minister to reply. To the surprise of all Mr. Hidayatulla got up and at once announced that accepting the concensus of opinion he agreed to the retention of the disputed clause. This was received with loud cheers.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS.

The next amendment about the distribution of seats in different wards brought forth passionate speeche from Messrs. J. B. Petit and Cowasji Jehangir. The latter was scathing in denunciation of the whole measure calling it patch-work bill. Why was Government in such desperate hurry, he asked. Why not adjourn the Bill for six months and then bring a proper measure which they could pass at once? Was the new Corporation going to make a heaven of Bombay? If not why this hurry? The cat was let out of the bag, after all, and in a desperate effort to cling to the old Corporation, he made the last suggestion to prolong its life by six months. That bait was not swallowed by the Minister who merely smiled blindly in the afternoon, when an amendment to the amendment of the Minister was being discussed.

Mr. F. Nelson moved adjournment of the discussion of the Municipal Bill, as he thought they should consider the whole matter properly. Rao Bahadur Sathe seconded. The President put the question to the vote twice but could not come to a decision, as he thought the volume of voice was equal on both sides. At the second time he gave his decision in favour of adjournment and division was at once asked. The result was 15 voted for adjournment and 55 against. The President explained he was misled by Petit's voice in his decision. The amendment was put to the vote and lost and the original amendment of the minister doubling the allocation of seats to different words was adopted.

THIRD READING FIXED.

After the amendment had been taken up, Mr. Hidayatullah asked the President to suspend the provisions under standing rules so that the Bill could be read the third time and passed. The President declined to do so and suggested postponement till September. If that were done they would feel on safe grounds, he said. The Minister said the sense of the house was the third reading should be taken up at once. There were cries of "no" "no." At this the President said it was a babel of voices. There were again cries of "no" "no." Mr. Hidayatulla said if they postponed till September it would take some time to get the sanction of the Government of India and it would be impossible to have new elections in time for the new Corporation to be formed. After some time the President said under standing orders he had no option but to accept the Bill for the Third Reading if it were brought at the next meeting. That meeting might be to-morrow if the Minister so wanted. But he thought the Minister would do well to postpone the Third Reading till September as he wanted to go through the Bill himself and see whether there were any omissions, but it was open to members to move an amendment to the motion. Rao Bahadur Sathe moved an amendment that the Bill be taken up for Third Reading in September next. His reason was he said the members did not know where they were in regard to some amendments. Sir Ibrahim wanted to place an alternative proposal before the House. He said if they did not pass the Third Reading in the sessions some provisions of the Bill would have to be altered and they would have to postpone the Bill for one year and not six months as suggested. He would get the whole Bill printed at once and circulate copies among members on Sunday morning and the Third Reading would be taken up on Monday at 2 o'clock. This was agreeable to the Council.

Sir Ibrahim's motion for the restoration of a grant of Rs. 26,000 for Factory Inspectors, etc., was discussed at some length. Some members gave up the position they had taken at the last session. The fear of Government veto influenced many members and they wanted to do, gracefully what Government veto would otherwise do. Mr. Chitale's arguments were as usual ingenuous Messrs. Trivedi, Kanji, Dwarkadas, Kale and Pahalajani strongly opposed but it was passed. The Governor was in the gallery during the debate on the last item which was threatened to be vetoed.

NEXT MEETING OF A. I. C. C.

NAGPUR MEMBERS URGE POSTPONEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, July 26.

In reply to a circular letter, the local members of the All-India Congress Committee wired to Pandit Motilal Nehru intimating to him that the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to be held at Calcutta should be postponed to about 15th September to enable the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee to study the evidence and write a deliberate, considered report.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

BOMBAY SUGGESTS MAHATMAJI.

At the meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on 26th Julp 1922, the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved that the Committee of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay unanimously elect Mahatma Gandhi the President of the Gaya Congress and in his absence Shrijut C. R. Dass."

GANDHI IN GAOL.

(Continued from previous page.)

unique movement for redress on the part of one-fifth of the world's population. Fundamental is the fact of Britain's conquest of India by armed force, and her continued exploitation by the same means. Foreign domination is supposed to be contrary to the modern spirit, which asserts the right of self-determination, subject only to the general will as expressed in a true League or Federation of Peoples. Further, decade after decade the conqueror continues to promise self-government always, however, postponing it to some future time, forgetting that no nation is good enough to govern another without its consent. More recently, the continuance of the war against Turkey has created indignant resentment, still further inflamed by the terms of the Treaty of Sevres in admitted violation of pledges given by the British Prime Minister. The jealous discrimination against Indians in Kenya Colony, East Africa, has added fuel to the fire. The truth is that, throughout the West, the doctrine of white, or Anglo-Saxon, domination has become a kind of religion, ignoring the intellectual excellence of a people whose students can hold up their heads among the best when it comes to University examinations. The sins of Empire are notorious, and cry to heaven for expiation; the British Empire being no exception, though probably no greater sinner than the rest. Here is a brief cutting from Reuter which shows how empires govern: "The air operations against the Jalalkhil tribe have been most successful. Sixteen aeroplanes bombed and machine-gunned the tribe, who lost heavily in men and cattle." [The Press Agency makes no mention of women and children, though we know very well that falling bombs do not discriminate.] "The aeroplanes returned to the base practically unscathed." To this, add never-changing conditions of industrial exploitation, social discrimination, political disability, famine, frightful penury, the insolent assertiveness of many (not by any means all) of the official classes and their women over natives more refined and cultured than themselves,—and we can understand how Tagore flung back to Britain's king the title he had in an unguarded hour accepted. At the present moment, free press, free speech, and free assembly are suppressed, while the leaders are crowded into jail; a condition of things than which none could offer greater facilities for mob violence, easily suppressed by the dominant power; thus discrediting Gandhi, and giving excuse for yet further suppression of liberty. Can this be the mean game our representatives are playing in India?

Unhappily, Indians have lost faith even in British Liberalism, since Lord Morley and the Partition of Bengal; and because even now Liberal papers write a great deal of cant about our responsibilities for the people of India, and about taking up the white man's burden. Yes,

> Take up the White Man's burden,
> And if you write in verse,
> Flatter your nation's vices
> And strive to make them worse.
> Then learn that if with pious words
> You ornament each phrase,
> In a world of canting hypocrites
> This kind of business pays.
>
> —*Ernest Crosby.*

The demand of India has hitherto been for self-government within the Empire, but even British people are beginning to ask whether the goal of Indian freedom does not lie beyond.

Leaving that, however, I hasten to describe the means adopted by India and her leader to remove the grievances indicated. The principal means involve nothing more alarming than those adopted by Buddha, Lao-Tse, Jesus, Tolstoy; by Quakers, Dukhobors, and many others, namely, passive resistance, for which another name given by Thoreau is civil disobedience. Even when shot down in hundreds, the natives are instructed to make no return in kind. Their sublime aim is to defeat tyranny by the power of love. This is not to be regarded as a state of quiescence and worm-like submission, but as a superb assertion of the human spirit against brute force. It is Gandhi's moral militancy against Empire's military militancy. The issue is not uncertain.

Non-violence represents the true spirit of the East. Clear, calm, and believing are the accents in which Gandhi exhorts his followers, not to violence, but to sacrifice. For them he says, the Jehad, or Holy War, is immoral, but also impossible; and indeed impossible for any. He exhorts India to practise non-violence, not because she is weak, but precisely because she is strong; strong to endure, to suffer, and to overcome. He believes in loving his enemies, in being killed without killing, in going to jail without anger, because he believes in God and his righteousness, as he puts it. Non-resistance is absolutely essential, he cries. If they resort to violence, all will be lost, because India will have lost her soul. He makes no demand for the punishment of General Dyer because of the massacre of Amritsar, or the degradations he inflicted on native populations. We must love our enemies, he cries again. When the faith and courage of some of his followers break down so that they resort to violent methods, the leader blames his own unworthiness, and resorts to fasting, penance and prayer. When a follower sins, the leader fasts! Was such a thing ever seen in this world before? Is not the kingdom of heaven at hand? Yea, is it not even among us, in India, at least! This mode of action is greater than that adopted by the giant Tolstoy, who confined himself to mere pen-work, and by practising as an individual. But here is a non-resistant who proposes to apply his doctrine to 300 millions of people, thus creating a mighty national revolution by means of a spiritual one, and establishing the most glorious political precedent in the history of peoples.

Let it be admitted that there has been some violence; and there may be more. But who is responsible? Is a peace advocate to be accused of creating violence because a rowdy breaks his head? Must we not strive to right the wrongs of the world till all the wrong-doers are willing to atone? It is true that the spoilers who have secured the wealth and snatched the power of the world turn upon the outraged lowly when they cry for justice, and put them to death or clap them into prison; but are we to hold their victims responsible? And if, goaded on by misery, some of the wronged ones snatch carnal weapons to assert their claims, shall not responsibility be on the heads of those who have coveted and defrauded, who have refused to make restitution, or to surrender the spoil, or to recognise the rights of those they have injured? Is wrong for ever and ever to be permitted an unchallenged supremacy? Must no Jesus invoke Justice for the poor, lest some headstrong Peter snatch a futile sword to assert their claims? That is strange doctrine indeed, and would mean the end of all progress, nay the end of virtue itself.

Especially is this doctrine of moral supineness seen to be illogical and inhuman when we have regard to the fact that usurping powers and politicians often times deliberately provoke mob violence, in order to have excuse for further suppressions and tyrannies. We have seen the denial of Gladstonian self-government lead to Sinn Fein in Ireland; and it would almost seem as if Sinn Feinism is being fostered in India; not by those who wish to see India free, but by those who would bind her in heavier chains.

The positive side of non-violence is Non-Cooperation, foolishly described by ignorant journalists as a boycott, a boycott of British goods. Non-Cooperation is not a policy of negation, but is a very positive assertion of nationality—of nationality so pronounced that it refuses to co-operate with a foreign invader. During the war, I was frequently asked what I would do if the Kaiser came to reside in Buckingham Palace, and his ministers legislated at Westminster, and my reply was practically that which India is now giving to the British Government. Is there anything remarkable in a man refusing to co-operate with a foreign invader in the administration of his own country? It is no more than was asserted by the American colonists when, at the Boston tea-party, they flung British tea into Boston harbour. It seems to me the most natural thing in the world; and, for high-spirited people, the most proper. To decline all the usurper's titles, honours and decorations; to accept no salaried post either as clerk, policeman or soldier, as magistrate, judge, barrister, or what you please; to develop home industries rather than depend on importations, and in the last resort to refuse to pay taxes,—all this would appear to be the plainest duty of liberty-loving people. At any rate, so it seems to Gandhi and his non-cooperators. The appropriate symbol of the movement is the Charka, the Spinning-wheel, which they have blazoned on a new flag; a far more hopeful, humane and fraternal symbol than the lions, bears, eagles, and ferocious beasts most other peoples have adopted as their national emblems. So the spinning-wheel hums in a million Indian homes. What music that would have been to the ear of John Ruskin who was always telling us we must merge our huge factory system into some form of home industry. Non-Cooperation is a colossal effort to get away from, to save India from, the benumbing machinery of Western civilisation, from the hideous factory system, from a landless proletariat, from whatever is foreign to the genius of the Indian people. It is a demand to be left free to develop Indian civilisation on its own lines, on lines natural to Indian temperament and conditions; of which surely, the people of the country are the best judges. Their great end and aim is the fulfilment of their own national genius and life. They are resolved to be masters—not so much in their own house, as—of their own souls. With more spiritual applications they would repeat the words of Abraham Lincoln, the American liberator, in his first inaugural address, saying,—"This country with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."

MEANING OF GANDHI MOVEMENT.

With emphasis let me close on the important matter. This is not, primarily, to be described as a proletarian, or an economic, or a labour movement; or a movement on behalf of any class whatever. It is a movement for the enfranchisement of the soul. The soul of the individual Indian, and the soul of India as a community numbering one-fifth of the population of the globe. The imprisonment of Gandhi symbolises the imprisonment of India's soul. This is a spiritual movement rather than a political one; or it is a poltcal movement only in the sense that reformed religious principles inevitably assert themselves over political expediencies. Spiritual issues are uppermost, which makes this an absolutely new thing in the way of revolutions. It is a great challenge of faith to the powers and principalities of the world. It seems to me no exageration to say that Gandhi's million-fold application of spiritual power to public affairs almost creates a new religion. An age to come may constitute a trinity of supreme names designating those who have enunciated and *lived* the ultimate religion; the religion of the soul, the religion of love, mercy, forgiveness, and peace;—Gautama, Jesus, Gandhi.

Why not? India is one of the homelands of ancient religion, the mother of the most beautiful of religions; and, to-day, a new epiphany of human nature is due, a new demonstration of man's possibilities and divine capacities, and this, perchance, is given us in the character and mission of Mahatma Gandhi. Time will tell. Keep an open mind.

Who knows?

PANDIT M. NEHRU.

ASSAM'S NOMINEE FOR CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

(From a Correspondent.)

CAUHATI, July 27.

The Assam Provincial Congress Committee at its Jorhat session has finally recommended Pandit Motilal Nehru for the presidentship of the Gaya Session of the Indian National Congress. The Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee will reach Gauhati on the 7th August and the Assam witnesses will be examined at Gauhati. From Gauhati the Committee will proceed to Sylhet.

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PROPOSED REVISION OF SETTLEMENT.

HYDERABAD (SIND) ZEMINDARS PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 25.

The Zemindars of Tando Sub-Division in the Hyderabad District have sent a representation to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council stating that they view with the gravest concern the preparations that are being made to revise the settlement of Guni Badin and Tando Bago Talukas of the Tando Sub-Division. The settlement of these Talukas was last revised in 1913 and the new rates were actually levied from the year 1914-15. A revision of the settlement before 20 years from that date, they say, would not only be a departure from the declared policy of the Government, but will also shake the Zemindars sense of security and arouse discontent.

PICKETING OF FOREIGN CLOTH SHOPS.

ARREST OF VOLUNTEERS IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 25.

After a lull of about five months, picketing of foreign cloths in Calcutta was resumed by the Non-co-operators, their activities being centred at Burrabazar, the principal cloth market in the town. They had published notice of this movement sometime ago and Police were on alert from before. Batches of constables with regulation lathies accompanied by European Sergeants patrolled the different parts of Burrabazar. At about three in the afternoon a large number of volunteers including several ladies dressed in Khaddar commenced picketing shops in batches. There was much excitement and soon the roads were blocked by a large crowd all vehicular traffic being stopped. Police tried to disperse the crowd and warned in vain the volunteers not to block thoroughfares. Police then began to make arrests. Altogether twenty men and four ladies were taken in custody. There was however, no disturbance. Four ladies were released late in the evening.

EXCITING INCIDENT IN COURT

A BANDRA MAGISTRATE ASSAULTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, July 26.

On Tuesday in the forenoon, after Mr. Deo, the First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra, had taken his seat in the Bandra Police Court, two Bhayas of the milkman caste entered the Court house. One pointed out to the other the Magistrate saying! "This is the man." Upon this the other man climbed up the dais where the Magistrate sat, from the rear, and with a thick short stick he had in his hand aimed a violent blow on the Magistrate's head, which, luckily, was well cushioned with a thick pugree, and luckily also the blow missed its mark and fell on the back with considerable force. As the assailant was raising the stick to give another whack Sub-Inspector Nadirsha intervened in time and seized the man who as well as his accomplice who pointed out the Magistrate were immediately handcuffed and sent to the lock up.

The two men, it appears, are brothers who have another brother who is the eldest. On Saturday this brother was sentenced by the learned Magistrate in a certain case of assault to month's rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 100. This punishment seems to have worked upon the mind of the assailant to such an extent that to revenge himself he committed the assault, as he himself openly admitted.

Minister for Local self-Government, Bengal, will hold a conference on Wednesday next regarding improvement of Howrah when amendment of Calcutta Improvement Act will be considered. (A.P.)

The Bengal Government has appointed a comittee to consider the increasing cost of nursing arrangement at various hospitals of Calcutta as also the proportion of cost which the State may fairly be asked to bear. (A.P.)

SECRET SKIN SORES,

THAT START IN ITCHY SPOTS & RASHES.

ZAM-BUK A POWERFUL REMEDY.

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Therefore, always be on your guard against the least sign of skin disorder. Treat the first spot, pimple or blemish with Zam-Buk lest it be the beginning of nights and days of fiery torture. Also your minor skin injuries. Treat them all with Zam-Buk if you would escape the perils of festering and blood-poison.

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Zam-Buk is simply magical for purifying and healing the skin. It proves equally successful in removing the simple rash or eruption of a day's growth, as for the cure of the most obstinate sore, ulcer, abscess or old wound. Cures in these most chronic skin troubles depend only on regular applications of this powerful herbal balm. Also invaluable for speedy clean healing of cuts, burns, scalds, insect bites and foot sores, and a splendid remedy for piles. Zam-Buk is obtainable of chemists and medicine vendors everywhere at Re. 1 or Rs. 2-4 per box. Full directions in English and Native languages enclosed.

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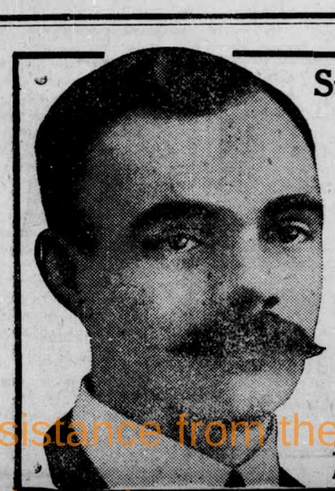

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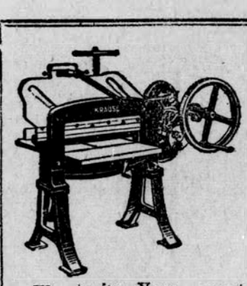

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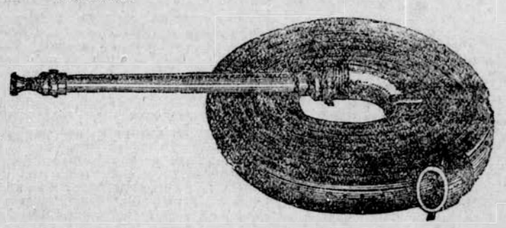

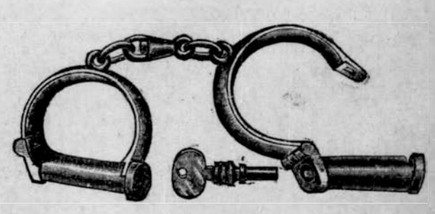

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